THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868. | NUMBER 117

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum,......	$10.00
Six months,......	5.00
One month,......	1.00
Single paper,......	10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies..........	$ 80.00
Twenty copies..........	150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.	
SEMI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an..	3.00
six months....	1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square......	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 Squares......	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 Squares......	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares......	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares......	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col.	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	260
Half column....	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column....	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less...	$2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square......	5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square......	5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration......	3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship......	3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration......	4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship......	3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land......	5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors......	3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square......	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days......	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time...	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..........	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta..........	3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta..........	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..........	6.30 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..........	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta..........	3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta..........	10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..........	7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; E. H. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..........	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point..........	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point..........	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..........	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..........	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point..........	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point..........	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..........	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2 00 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Macon	2.10 A. M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	4.30 A. M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A. M.
Close at	12½ o'clock, P. M.
Open at	2 o'clock, P. M.
Close at	6 o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A. M.
Close at	10 o'clock, A. M.

feb19—dtf THOS G SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—dly

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

R. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

june16-dtf

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

oct6-d1y

WM. S. CARROLL,

(Formerly Wyly & Carroll,)

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

BACON, LARD, CORN, FLOUR, ROPE, BAGGING, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Cigars, &c. No. 8 Peachtree street, oct4 d1m Atlanta, Ga.

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS. Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. april—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW.

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock. sept12 d3m

DR. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction room. oct1d1m*

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,

Atlanta ....Georgia,

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills,

Keep constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. oct14-dtf

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.

W. C. Courtney & Co.,

FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

sep15-tf

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.

sep15d6m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug25d

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

P. E. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug27-d3m

ROOFING! ROOFING!

Stills, Brandy Stills.

—:o:—

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS,

COPPER SMITHS,

Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

DEALERS IN

Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Rubber Hose, Water Closets, Drain Pipes,

IRON, LEAD AND BLOCK TIN, PIPE FOR Steam, Gas and Water, Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, &c., Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate, Gas Fixtures, Chandaliers Pendants, Brackets, &c.

Parties Wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

Opposite National Hotel and Adjoining Railroad Block,

oct16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE TRADE.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consiting in part of the following celebrated brands;

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Davis & Son's Gold Leaf,
Davis & Son's Rattlesnake,
Davis & Son's Three Belles,
Magnolia of the South,
Three Kings,
Brown's Best,
R. E. Lee,
T. J. Jackson,
H. P. Moore,
Mountain Rose,
Rosa Bell, Gold Bar,
Roso Bell, Twist,
McGee's Best,
Max 1 A,
Max 2 A,
Magnet,
} Extra Fine.

Tycoon and many other popular brands.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Here's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON,

oct6-d3m Whitehall street.

Special Law Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having sufficiently recovered his health to again enter on the practice of his profession, hereby informs his friends, and the public, that ALL BUSINESS entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention. His residence and address is ATLANTA, GA., and he will practice in ALL THE COURTS OF THIS COUNTY AND CITY, including the

UNITED STATES COURT

For the Northern District of Georgia. Also, in the Courts of adjoining Counties and other places by special contract. He can be found at Judge Lochrane's office.

oct16 d1m RICHARD H. CLARK.

$1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.

General Southern Agency,

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars address L. E. CAUKLEY,

sep26d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nulified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails.

Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Lagrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

Lagrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29.

DON'T STEAL ME, for I am private property, bought and paid for by a subscriber, one who sustains the press and wants to read me.

DON'T BORROW ME, for my owner don't like it, and, besides, the machine will turn you out a copy just like me for three cents and a half, and you ought to sustain the press. Go and subscribe, and keep your conscience easy.

NONE THAT WE KNOW OF.—Several parties have inquired at this office to know if the State Executive Committee have funds to pay for the printing and distribution of Election Tickets. We answer, not that we know of. *How much* money has been collected by the Committee we do not know, nor do we know that any has been disbursed by it for the benefit of the party. We have heard of no proposition to furnish election tickets, and feel pretty certain that no such thing is contemplated. We dare say the Committee are at present without funds, and that they regard it as no part of their duty to look after the distribution of tickets. Their attention is called to the subject, however, and we suggest that the nice little anchovy of three hundred, collected from one who is not a democrat, might be expended in that way.

IS IT TRUE?—We have heard it hinted—and would be glad to get at the truth of the matter, that the editor of a Democratic journal in Atlanta not long since, proposed to advocate the election of Grant and Colfax for a pecuniary consideration.

The Augusta National Republican of the 14th instant contains the foregoing. We opine "the truth of the matter" to be that there is no truth at all in the charge "hinted" at. What "Democratic journal in Atlanta" does the Radical journal in Augusta refer to? We pause for a reply.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

We opine that there is truth in the charge; but as we are not at liberty to give our authority, would refer our respected cotemporary to Col. Carey W. Styles, who appears to be well posted in regard to the maneuvers of Democratic politicans.—*Augusta Republican.*

All is not gold that glitters. The foregoing is *not* news in this section of country.—*Quitman Banner, Oct. 23d, 1868.*

As Quitman was formerly our home, and as the malice the editor of the Banner bears us is only equalled by the senseless bitterness of his slanderous pen, it is probably our duty to repel his low-flung innuendo.

We did not suppose there was a man in the State of Georgia who would, in the vaguest manner possible, insinuate that THE CONSTITUTION was the paper alluded to by the Augusta Republican; but this creature clearly intends such insinuation and, therefore, it is our right to call upon the Republican to state categorically whether the charge was made against the editor of THE CONSTITUTION, and if yea, to demand peremptorily the name of the author of the "hint." We hope our cotemporary will do us the justice to answer promptly.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—To the many railroads now in Georgia, says the Macon Telegraph, another is soon to be added, to-wit: a horse-railroad between Woodville and Penfield, Greene county. The town of Penfield has long felt the inconvenience of being several miles from a railroad, and the Baptist denomination have felt that such an inconvenience worked prejudicially to the interests of the Mercer University. So, at the last session of the Georgia Association (Baptist) subscriptions were taken towards building a horse railroad between Woodville, on the Athens branch of the Georgia Road and Penfield, and $4,000 were secured. It is calculated that $12,000 will build the road, which sum can be obtained without much difficulty.

LOUISIANA SAFE.—The Picayune says we can and will carry Louisiana in the approaching election. We will have a majority of all the registered voters, and all we need to do is to poll their votes. Let us have a full, free and open election, no violence, no crowding out voters, no menaces, no frauds, no cheating, and no unnecessary hindrances by inspectors of election.

We may say the same of Georgia, leaving out the registry. Her Democratic majority will range somewhere between 20,000 and 50,000.

GOLD MINE IN HARRIS.—We are told, says the Columbus Sun, that a rich vein of gold has been discovered in Harris county, not far from Waverly Hall. Specimens of the quartz rock were shown us yesterday. They had plenty of rich shiny specks in them, which may be gold for aught we know. They were to have been thoroughly tested. Old miners say the rock is rich with the precious metal. We hope the owners may realize millions, and spend some of them in Columbus.

WHAT AN INDUSTRIOUS FREEDMAN MAY DO.—The Milledgeville Federal Union says that a freedman recently traded one hundred and fifty dollars cash at one of our grocery and provision houses. He says he will make over one thousand two hunded dollars clear profit on his crop, which has been caltivated by his own family this year. What do darkies who stand around on street corners and talk politics, think of that? Better than depending on Radicals for forty acres and a mule—eh?

THE CORN CROP OF EAST TENNESSEE.—The Athens Post of the 22d, says the new crop of corn is not so heavy in many places as has been anticipated, in consequence of the protracted wet weather during the latter part of the summer and early fall. There will, however, be immense quantities housed. We learn that the price will probably open at fifty cents per bushel.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

His Speech at the Capital of the Hoosier State.

Noble and Patriotic Sentiments from a Christian Gentleman.

The Issues of the Day Discussed by a Statesman.

THE RECEPTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—Governor Seymour reached this city at 8:30 P. M., by a special train from Chicago. He was met at Lafayette by a committee of the prominent Democrats of the State. Along the route immense crowds were gathered at the stations, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, and at several points he made short speeches. On his arrival at this city a large crowd had gathered at the depot and the party were escorted in carriages to the Palmer House. After supper the white boys in blue, with torches, escorted the Governor and party through the principal streets to the skating rink, where Governor Seymour, having been introduced by the President of the meeting, spoke as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: I left New York State in no self-seeking spirit, but with a disposition to discuss before the people of the country the great issues of this campaign. I left home, I trust, a patriotic man, filled with the love of my country and animated by a wish to serve this people.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

But my patriotism has been quickened and my love of country has grown upon me as in the course of my journey its magnificence and its vast extent has burst upon my mind. When I have met elsewhere, as I meet now, vast concourses of people, more than ever I have felt the magnitude and sacredness of the duty which should be performed by all men who hold or who seek official positions. When this day I was borne across your broad prairies, I saw the magnificence of your natural advantages. When I felt how much the Almighty God had done for the people in our great territory, its rich soil, its magnificent lakes, its wonderful rivers, I felt that human passions and human infirmities should not in any degree impair its blessings which we as a people should enjoy.

I could not but go back in thought to the better days of the republic, to the spirit which animated our fathers when they founded our institutions, and I could not but mourn over the party passions that to-day are to such a degree arraying one portion of the American people against another, and producing those animosities, those wicked charges, those unkind assertions, and those cruel imputations which in our party warfare we are wont to indulge in with regard to each other. May the spirit which animated our soldiers when they went forth to battle for our Union, and the spirit which animated them when they lay bleeding upon the battle-field, looking upon and loving the nation's flag as they were suffering and dying, animate us as we are now entering upon duties as sacred as those in which they were engaged. [Applause.]

I stand before you to-night, desiring to say a word that is calculated to do good to our country. I have studied its affairs, and I have no word or sentiment, or argument to introduce to-night that were not my sentiments, and the words I put forth before I became a candidate for public office. I should distrust myself of these convictions had I been formed under the influence of personal or selfish interest. For years I have felt that the policy of those now in power has endangered the safety of the republic in the interests of the people and the happiness of us all. To my mind it is full of inequality, and whatever is unequal is generally unjust. I will try to show to-night—not here, for I am told that I must speak to a larger concourse than this—the thousands who are shut out from coming into this building.

THE THRONG.

On account of the immense numbers that crowd in here, I am told that the Committee have made arrangements that my main argument shall be uttered in another place; then I shall show that we who are stigmatized as unfair men, are seeking nothing but what is right; nothing but what is equal; nothing but what is just. Before I leave these assembled thousands that I meet for the first time, and, in all human probability, for the last time, I wish to utter a few words that, I trust, if they do not carry conviction to the minds of those who differ from me, will at least lead them to look upon me in a kindlier light than before. (Applause.)

PATRIOTISM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

When I look upon this vast assembly, when I see before me the intelligence, the power, and the beauty of this community, I want you to pardon the selfishness, if such it is, that prompts me to say I want you to look upon me as a man that loves his country, and a man that would sacrifice his all for its welfare. [Applause.] My Republican friends, you may be mistaken in your estimate of us. We may be wrong in argument and views, but we are not untrue to our country. If the vast organization known as the Democratic party was not loyal and did not love our country, what would become of this glorious Union of ours?

On the other hand, I am ready to say, if I did know and feel that the great Republican party was made up of truly honest men, acting upon their convictions, harsh as they may have been towards me, if I did not feel that they had the good of their country at heart, I too should despair of this Republic. [Cheers.]

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

Then let us lay aside passion and prejudice, let us be impressed with the social duties we are now to assume. Let us discharge the duties of American citizens in this canvass with an earnest desire to serve our country, uphold the Constitution and save that Union for which we have sacrificed so much, cannot we sacrifice our passion for patriotism when so many have sacrificed their lives from patriotic motives, cannot we forget party animosities ourselves, and in the period which shall pass before the election calmly review the situation, and see whether we are or are not on the safe road.

Standing before you as a man who makes no charges that he is not able to prove, I repeat that I seek to utter such words as may perchance to disarm the animosity of our political conflict, and my desire to be thought well of by this vast audience prompts me again to say that, however mistaken in my views I may be, I am an earnest man in my convictions.

[The President of the meeting here held a whispered conversation with the speaker.]

INJUSTICE OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

I am told that I am allowed a little time to speak with regard to the great issues of the day. I said that I complained of the inequality of the policy of the party in power, which, in my judgment, was working out a great injustice in this country. Let me take up but one of the aspects of this question. When our government was formed we made it a representative government. We said to the people through those they chose to speak for them, that they should have their fair share of political power, but we modified this in one respect. They formed the Senate of the United States and said that we should be represented in that upon terms of perfect equality.

Such terms do not lie in the pathway we are going. I believe, without impugning motives, that if the policy which has marked the course of the party in power for the past four years is to be continued, it will bring the republic into great peril. How is it, I ask, when I go over this country, I find the advantages of the government unequally distributed?

THE RADICAL FINANCIAL POLICY.

Its financial policy bears heavily on the people, and I find a class of men complaining of it—I think justly, too. This is not a government that deals with all alike.

How happens it that under this policy the value of the security of the bondholder goes up, and the value of the pension of the soldier goes down? How happens it at this day that the great agricultural interest, flourishing as it is, droops, while other interests have been so pampered that they have forgotten, or are not disposed to divide the advantages they enjoy in this government with other portions of our land. But I cannot enter upon this subject without delaying you longer than the arrangements of the committee will admit.

I repeat that perfect equality without regard to population was made with a view to the smaller States, and in full faith and confidence that this government would confine itself within its rightful jurisdiction. At the time of the formation of the Constitution it was intended that a majority of the American people should have no right in the United States Senate to interfere with questions that were never designed to be brought under the jurisdiction of the general government.

Now, what has been done? When you form a special partnership with a man you do not permit him to go beyond the terms of that contract; because you have engaged with him in a business enterprise, he has no right to interfere with your own business concerns. The education of your family, and a thousand other things, belong to you alone. Now, this government has done that most unjust, oppressive and unequal thing in its influence upon many parts of our country. The majority of the population of the United States live in nine of the States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi—I think I have named nine. I will add Iowa.

Now a majority of the people of the United States have but eighteen Senators in the most important branch of the United States—the branch that ratifies treaties—the branch that to-day controls the appointing power. These States are clustering together; not one of them is an outlying State. They make the very heart and care of the Union. They have greater interests than all of the rest of the Union.

THE TIDE TURNED.—Neither the earlier October elections, nor the treason in this city, which was the offspring of cowardice of spirit and unsoundness in principle, nor the boastings of an insolent foe, nor all combined, have shaken the fidelity, cooled the ardor, or checked the advance of the Democratic legions. In the face of all these West Virginia has voted, and the result, as indicated by the first though scattering returns, is that the Democrats have carried the State against a Jacobin majority in 1864 of 12,714, and in 1866 of 6,644. Last year the election was only for the Legislature and local officers, but in this the Jacobins claimed some small gains on their vote of 1866. Now there is ground for a confident assurance that the Democrats have carried the State. Even the Jacobin press does not crow, but is badly down in the mouth. The chief organ, which is always ready to swear to anything to win, says "the returns from West Virginia are very meagre. Enough has been received, however, to indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a reduced majority." On the other hand the Democrats at Wheeling claim it by two thousand majority.

Then onward! The Democratic party is neither dead nor disheartened. Success is within its grasp. Let it push on and win!

"Victory sits upon our helms!"

New York Democrat.

Grant's Policy.

According to the telegraph, Mr. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, said at a public meeting the other night that General Grant recently addressed a friend in these words: "Thus much I wish, and I declare this to be my policy, that such a degree of peace and tranquility shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." The friend of General Grant to whom Mr. Brewster alludes, though Mr. Brewster does not mention his name, is Mr. Schuyler Colfax. He is the man.

In saying this we violate no confidence, seeing that Mr. Colfax himself let the cat out of the bag in a short speech before the Union Leaguers of New York two or three weeks ago. "Gentlemen," he said in that speech, "I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that, when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President — no matter what his administration may produce, above all things else, we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength. He will use American power for the protection of the American people; to protect the American citizen in the savannahs of the South as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul felt even amid his enemies, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen." As this is from the lips of the man who says that he had it from the lips of General Grant, we may accept it as the true version of the original deliverance. Mr. Brewster's version is evidently only an abridgement of Mr. Colfax's paraphrase.

Well, what does the deliverance import? What does the policy amount to? In respect to the personal rights of citizens, General Grant avows that he has a policy. What is it? The avowed end of the policy is of course the protection of those rights. Nobody would avow any other end. As to the end, there is and can be no controversy. But how shall the end be attained? "Ay, there's the rub." What means shall be used? Here is where the controversy arises. Under our system of government, the protection of the personal rights of citizens belongs to the States, and not to the general government, much less to a single department of it; insomuch that the general government cannot grant such protection without absorbing the States, and becoming itself the sole government of the country, while the Executive alone cannot grant it without absorbing the general government as well as the States, and becoming himself the government. In the former case, we would have a consolidated republic; and, in the latter, a military despotism. Now General Grant avows himself in favor of the latter. This is his policy. It is simply the policy of a military despotism.

Read again what Mr. Colfax says that he has from Gen. Grant's lips, and see if it is not. It is absolutely nothing less. "Gentlemen," he says, "I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President—no matter what his administration may produce *about all things else,* WE SHALL HAVE THE STRONG ARM OF THE EXECUTIVE, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, DECLARING AND INSURING TO EVERY CITIZEN, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, THE SAFEGUARD OF THE NATION, AND PROTECTING HIM FROM EVERY WRONG WITH THE SHIELD OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH." If we have this, what becomes of the States? What becomes even of the other co-ordinate departments of the general government? There is but one answer. All alike are merged in the Executive, whose strong arm forges not only the thunders of the law, but the law itself. The Executive with his strong arm, is the alpha and omega of the government. If we have this in short, we have a military despotism. The conclusion cannot be evaded.

Such is Grant's policy as he himself avows it. Fellow citizens, without distinction of party, how do you like it? Do you like it better than you like the time-honored policy of our system, (which is also the imperative mandate of the fundamental law,) pursuant to which the State Governments protect the personal rights of citizens, and the general government minds its own business, which is to protect their inter-State and international rights? In other words, do you like military despotism better than you like the free government of the Constitution? If you do not, do not vote for Grant; because he does. Out of his own mouth you may judge him.—*Louisville Journal.*

Murder, North and South.

We have been made familiar for a long time past with stories of frequent murders, violent assaults, displays of force to interrupt political processions in the Southern States, negroes assailing white men even unto death and white men assaulting negroes. This is all the natural result of the radical system of reconstruction. The reconstruction laws were the basis of a war of races. We cannot, therefore, be surprised at the fruits. For example, white men in open day murder Randolph, a black member of the South Carolina Legislature; black men in Louisiana hunt down a white man, chain him to a tree, threaten him with death, and the result is a general fight between negroes and white men, ending in the death of thirty of the unfortunate blacks, and two white men. So, also, at Jefferson, a city situated a little above New Orleans, the old police force and the new one appointed by the Louisiana "black and tan" Legislature come into collision upon the latter attempting to assume authority. Wherefore? Because the new organization is composed, in large part, of negroes, who, it appears, go heavily armed through the streets, displaying that effrontery which always characterizes ignorance invested with authority. A newspaper office in Alexandria, Louisiana, is also sacked by a mob, whether white or black the dispatch does not state; but that it was nevertheless the result of collision between the races we may safely assume. The latest murder is that of four people in the streets of New Orleans on Saturday, in a fight between a white and a black political club. From various quarters in the South we hear of similar conflicts, which make good the prophecy that the reconstruction laws, whether "unconstitutional, null, and void," as they have been declared by the democratic platform, or not are certainly provocative of much mischief, anarchy and bloodshed. So much for the Southern record of murder, and we have not noted the half of it. But what of the murder record of the North? Perhaps if we were to strike a fair balance there would not be so much difference after all. The apparent difference is that homicide at the South is invariably put to the credit of politics, and in exciting times like these there is much made of it by partisan newspapers. We are told that in one single county of New Hampshire there are now awaiting trial no less than five murderers. In our own city homicides are almost as numerous as the nights in the year. New England furnishes, according to the record, nearly as many murderers, in proportion to the population, as the Southern States.

The moral of all this is that while Radical reconstruction cannot check the progress of crime in the Southern States, but rather fosters it, so New England Puritanism cannot elevate the moral condition of its people above the use of the knife, the pistol and the poison cup. The cause of the increase of murder in the South, is to be traced to the war of races, the inevitable result of Radical policy. In New England it belongs to the war of bad passions, to irreligion and intemperance. No plea of political exasperation can be put in there, for everything is serene and pleasant in New England; no military governors, no offensive negro supremacy, for New England takes care that the negro is kept in his proper place; no disfranchisement of white citizens exists there to provoke conflict and keep men's temper up "like quills upon the fretful porcupine;" and yet, with all the hideous reports of murder and violence in the Southern States, sad as they are, it would appear from recent statements that we are not much better off at the North than our neighbors in that wretchedly misgoverned portion of the country. *New York Herald, 26th.*

DANGER OF ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, a conservative Whig statesman of the old Whig school, and an original opposer of slavery, in a recent letter referring to the revolutionary acts of the Radical rulers, says:

I have looked the condition of things full in the face and write down my convictions. There is danger of another civil war. I deplore the threatened mischief, and have done all I could to avert it, and still hope the bitter cup will pass from us. But the party in power are resolutely fixed in exciting to the utmost, and keeping up to their highest intensity the fierce and angry passions of men, and it were vain to expect ferocity on one side, and calm endurance on the other. Their policy continued will force on collision, which let them in prudence avoid. The moral and physical power of the nation is against them; they can proscribe voters and manipulate elections, but their power will fail against men, embodied and under arms, where each man counts, whether cheated of his vote or not; and in this arbitrament they would be but as one to three. The war, if they really force it on, will not be strictly section against section; the South will be united, the North divided. It will be like the war between the Guelphs and Ghibillines, which, for more than two hundred years, desolated Italy, and in which Cæsar Borgia practiced the lessons in political morality which Senator Morgan has been taught to adopt and practice by our five years of war.

If you want *a President for life,* vote for Grant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Alaska brings a quarter of a million dollars.

R. F. Perkins, late post master at San Francisco, died on the passage.

San Blas has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane; four lives were lost.

Heavy floods in Chili, thirty drowned.

Unnatural phenomena continue throughout South America. At Teleshuana the heat of the water cooked the fish.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Money active at 7 cents. Sterling 9¾. Gold 1 34½. 1862 coupons 13. North Carolinas 66, new 65½. Virginia ex-coupons 55, new 56. Tennessees, new and old, 70. Flour drooping. Wheat heavy and quiet. Corn 1a2c better. Mess pork 27 00. Lard dull—steam 16¼a17½. Cotton quiet at 25¼. Turpentine steady. Rosin in better request.

LONDON, October 29, M.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 29, M.—Cotton buoyant; sales 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 29, afternoon.—Cotton firm. Lard quiet. Pork firm. Turpentine 26s. Tallow 53s.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD.—*Democratic Meeting.*—By order of the Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic Club of the First Ward is hereby called to assemble at Hall over new Market, corner Mitchell and Pryor streets, To-morrow Evening, 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Business of importance to be transacted.

B. F. ABBOTT, Secretary.

The Time for Work.

Only one week intervenes before the Presidential election. The time is short, but the moments are precious. Much can yet be done in every locality to secure the triumph of the opponents of Radical revolutionism, and to avert the ruin and disaster that must surely follow upon a continuance of Radical misrule. Whatever faults, follies, or mismanagement may have been discovered in the conduct of the canvass hitherto are now fully known, and can be provided against. It will be easy hereafter to prevent the conduct of the party from falling again into the hands of an incompetent New York committee. The *people* know now that they must depend upon their own efforts—They must do the work of the canvass themselves. They have the numbers and the ability, if they will exert it, to achieve a victory for Conservatism and the Constitution on the 3rd of November. The time for words has passed. There is need now only for action, for organization, for work in every State, county, township, and voting precinct. If every Democrat and Conservative—every man among our countrymen who would preserve our republican institutions, our constitutional rights, and our national prosperity, from the withering blight and curse of Radicalism—will devote this week to his country, will give all his energies to the patriotic task before him, an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes of the States not yet wholly disfranchised may be secured for the opponents of the Jacobin party.

Let those who are opposed to Radical extravagance and revolution put forth their boldest and bravest, and most unwearying efforts from this time till the night of the 31 of November. It is important in any event that they should exhibit to the country their fullest strength, and teach their opponents the vast popular power that is gathered in defense of the Constitution and the people's rights. Even if they should fail of the complete success they deserve, and to which they are entitled, this exhibition of strength and numbers on the part of the Democrats and Conservatives will have a powerful effect, and tend to intimidate and restrain the Jacobin leaders from the perpetration of fresh outrages and infamies. To this end it is important that elections shall be held, and the full vote of the Democrats and Conservatives brought out in all the Southern as well as all the Northern States. Not a single Conservative vote should be left unpolled in any election precinct in any State, North or South.

This is a struggle of the people against the Patricians; of the honest masses against the corrupt and banded spoilers; of the advocates of liberty against the organizers of oppression. If the people will be true to themselves they can win the victory in this contest, and save themselves from further spoliation, oppression, and unjust taxation. To do this they must put forth, during the few intervening days, all their industry, all their energy, all their vigilance and zeal. Let this be done from this hour. Let no man wait for his neighbor, but act promptly for himself, and stimulate by his own example the zeal and activity of all his neighbors, urge them by word and deed to the performance of a patriotic duty, to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and to see that every Conservative vote in the country is polled on the 3d of November, and a grand success will bless their effort. Despite the criminal indifference and neglect of those who assumed to control the management of the canvass; despite the selfish, half hearted, if not really treacherous conduct of the Tammany clique, the Conservative masses can, if they will give themselves, even now, earnestly and industriously to the work before them, win a splendid and enduring victory over the cohorts of Jacobinism and negro equality.—*National Intelligencer, 28th.*

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—It having been announced that Judge Carleton, Democratic Elector from the State of Indiana, would address the Democracy at the City Hall last night, the Court Room was packed to hear him. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. E. H. Rogers to the chair, and requesting H. Clay Foster to act as Secretary. Mr. Rogers then introduced Judge Carleton, who addressed the audience in a happy and felicitous speech of about an hour.

He said that though he had read and heard much of Georgia, this was the first time he had ever been within her borders, and he was most agreeably surprised. He had been taught to believe by Northern Radicals that the people of Georgia were still rebellious and only panted for another opportunity to break out in open hostility to the Government, but he was most happy to find that they were peaceable and law-abiding. Of course he did not believe these stories, but such and other stories were told—for instance that Georgians were armed to the teeth, continually swaggering about or hiding behind every black jack watching their chance to blow out the brains of every Northern man who happened to pass. In fact, he was warned that he would never be allowed to leave the State, but would be assassinated. He came on a venture, and he only wished that every Radical in the North would do as he had done, and they would be constrained to adopt the language of Cæsar, *Veni! Vidi! Vici!* "I came, I saw, I conquered!" I conquered my prejudices.

He spoke of having strayed into the City Hall yard last night to hear Akerman speak, and related some amusing scenes that he witnessed. He had heard that A. was an old citizen of this State, but said that a citizen who would vote the Radical ticket, or act with that party was worthy of a place in the regions of Pluto. He said the Radicals here claimed that they were the negro's friend; but he knew that the Radicals of the North were their worst enemies, and if a negro wanted to satisfy himself of this fact let him take a trip to Indiana or any other Northern State. He would find himself disfranchised and his treatment much worse than he ever experienced or dreamed of in Georgia or the South. That several of these States had recently voted by majorities against allowing the negro to vote, and their best and truest plan was to stick to their old masters and friends.

He gave a glowing account of the fight made by the Democracy in his State. Four years ago the Radicals carried the State by twenty-four thousand majority; two years ago that majority was reduced to fourteen thousand five hundred; and at the recent State election, with Thomas Hendricks as our standard bearer, the Radicals had elected their Governor by less than one thousand—thus showing that the Democracy had gained thirteen thousand five hundred; and on next Tuesday this majority would be swept away and Indiana cast her vote for Seymour and Blair.—*Chronicle and Sentinel 28th.*

STOCK GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.—The Herald, of Friday, says:

The situation of affairs in the money market yesterday was of a character to excite the liveliest apprehensions of each merchant and business man as he goes down to his office this morn. An artificial stringency has been produced in money which threatens to lead to more serious results. A prominent firm on Broad street, for the purpose of breaking the stock market, resorted last Thursday to the expedient of locking up some eight or nine millions of greenbacks by procuring a loan at one of the banks on collaterals. The money thus obtained they deposited in other banks, and by drawing their checks against the amounts and having them certified succeeded in withdrawing nearly ten millions of currency from circulation. They failed of their main object, however. Stocks refused to go down as far as they wished. The screw was applied again, and yesterday three and a half millions more were put under lock and key. The effect was immediately felt in the tightness of money. The merchants and bankers wishing accommodation were compelled to pay interest at the rate of seven per cent. in gold, with, in instances, a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. or from ten to twelve per cent in currency. The provoking feature of this State of affairs is that the stringency does not spring from any derangement of monetary credit, but is entirely artificial and a portion of a great stock gambling scheme. The curious fact has been elicited that four of our banks have lent themselves to the questionable strategy of the stock gamblers. It is indeed a pertinent inquiry if a crisis or panic is not impending in Wall street. Unless the other banks come to the assistance of the distressed to-day, there is danger of a serious financial crash.

WHO MAY HOLD ELECTIONS.—The Augusta Chronicle says any Magistrate in the State is a competent election manager who still holds a commission. Under the old law there were two Magistrates in each election district. Each of these is still a legal acting Magistrate until a new election and the qualification of a successor.—The present Constitution, so-called, authorizes the Governor to appoint *one* Notary Public with the power and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in each district. *When so appointed* this Notary takes the place of *one* of the previous Magistrates. Until the Notary is appointed and qualified *both of the old Justices* continue in office.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 30.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
   J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

For Congress, Seventh District,

GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,

OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations

FOR CONGRESS.

1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
6. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

PROGRAMME

FOR THE

GRAND RALLY, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Clubs will form procession on the square fronting the United States and American Hotels, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Under the direction of the Marshals the procession, headed by the band, will proceed on Pryor street to Decatur, down Decatur to Ivy, up Ivy to Ellis, up Ellis to Peachtree, down Peachtree to Norcross' corner, where Col. R. J. Cowart will speak.

Thence up Marietta to Broad, down Broad to THE CONSTITUTION office, where Col. J. D. Waddell and Col. Carey W. Styles will speak.

Thence down Alabama to the *Intelligencer* office, where Capt. Henry Jackson will speak.

Thence down Alabama to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Mitchell, down Mitchell to City Hall, where Gen. W. S. Walker and Col. E. Y. Clarke will speak.

Thence to the stand in the square in front of the United States Hotel, where the following gentlemen will speak in the order named:

Col. J. B. Weems, of Macon; Col. Watt Harris, of Bartow; Mr. —— Cox, of LaGrange; Col. Geo. N. Lester, of Marietta; Col. Wing, of Columbus, and Col. L. J. Glenn, of Fulton.

The following gentlemen are appointed Marshals for the occasion:

Col. Carey W. Styles, Chief; Capt. John Milledge, 1st Assistant; Capt. G. W. Anderson, 2d Assistant; B. N. Williford, 3d Assistant; Capt. W. G. Newman, 4th Assistant; Mr. Geo. Kreis, 5th Assistant; Mr. John Gaven, 6th Assistant.

The Marshals will be mounted, wear red scarfs and carry each a batton.

By order of the Central Executive Committee. R. ARNOLD, Secretary.

☞Merchants and property-holders of Atlanta! for near four years under Radical rule you have cherished a delusive phantom. You were told that Northern capital would flow in upon you in abundance and that it would be tendered you at cheap rates with which to build up your waste places, and to retrieve your lost fortunes. Have you realized it? By no means. And why? Because reconstruction by that party of which the present Radical nominee for the Presidency is the exponent, has proven a failure. Radical capital is unwilling to entrust itself to Radical protection. Northern Democratic capital you had no right to expect, because Northern Democrats well knew there could be no peace nor prosperity under Radical domination. The election of Seymour secures that peace under which both Radical and Democratic capital will seek investment here, and that quickly.

☞Working men of Atlanta, your future prospect is in the success of the Democratic party. Elect Seymour and Blair and every industrial interest of the country will revive; confidence will be given to capital, and capital will go in quest of labor. Taxation will be reduced, a rigid system of economy in the administration of the government enforced, the rights of the poor will be respected as much as the rich, and the infamous measures of the Radicals by which they discriminate against you in favor of bond-holders repealed; the same currency they tender the one they will tender you. Working men of Atlanta, if you would see your city flourish and your own interests fostered as they deserve to be, see to it on Tuesday next that every laboring man in the city votes for Seymour and Blair.

☞Atlantians your city has been stigmatized abroad in time past as the Radical center of the State. In the gubernatorial election last spring, you partially wiped out the disgrace; you came forward with a handsome majority for the gallant standard-bearers of Democracy. Your work is not yet complete; let Tuesday next forever place a seal upon the blot. You were the banner Democratic city in the State last spring; repeat your claim to the distinction on Tuesday next by doubling the Democratic majority; confirm your title to the honor already won, and your future will not only reflect, but add to the brightness of the past.

DIRECT TRADE.

What it Will Do for the South.

It is impossible in the brief limits of a newspaper article to more than glance at the immense advantages which must result to the South by the permanent establishment of Direct Trade. When this is done—when frequent and direct communication between the South and Europe has become an accomplished fact, we may well regard the South as on the high road to wealth and prosperity. Until then we will look in vain for such accessions to our producing population and for such an influx of capital as will enable the people of the South to develop and make available such resources as the war could not destroy, and out of which, if at all, they must recover their lost fortunes. We must by some means replace what the war swept away; labor and capital, or the resources that still remain, will prove to be of little value to us. The labor we must get from Europe, either directly or indirectly. We are no longer rich and prosperous; no longer able to pay others for doing what we can do better for ourselves If we would succeed in inducing emigrants to settle among us, to buy any cultivate our idle lands, to develope our dormant resources, and thus to regain and even surpass our former prosperity, we must ourselves inaugurate and carry out active measures that will bring about such a desirable result. We must not only direct the attention of emigrants to the large amount of fertile lands now lying idle, and which can be bought—as compared with the prices ruling in the North and West—for a mere song; to our climate, unsurpassed by any in the world and approximating nearer to the climate of their native land than that of any other portion of the United States; to the great variety of our productions and the intrinsic value and ready sale of those which are peculiar to the South; to the richness and extent of our mineral resources, and to the thousand other advantages which the God of nature has given us. But we must, in addition to these advantages, provide, as we may do, a shorter, cheaper and less perilous way to reach the South than there is to the West. We must not compel emigrants to the South to come through the North. We must relieve them of the expense of an increased and unnecessary travel; we must protect them from the rascalities of Northere emigrant agents and runners; and we must keep them out of the reach of Radical emissaries who by lying tales of bloody deeds and manifold dangers to life and property, would seek to deter them from coming among us. We must bring them from their own ports direct to ours by a regular line of steamers, and by combination with our different lines of railroads secure low rates and few transfers, so that they may be transported cheaply and expeditiously to their destination. When we are able to announce in Europe that such arrangements are perfected, then, and not till then, may we expect emigrants. We shall then have laid the foundation of a labor system which will regenerate the South. For with emigration will come capital, not that alone which the emigrants will bring, but the simple fact, that the South is being supplied with, and encourages the introduction of white labor will of itself give the European capitalist confidence that he can with safety invest his capital in the South. We shall not then be dependent on Northern bankers who, after absorbing the greater portion of the national currency, demand double interest for the use of that which is rightfully our own. Direct communication once established and English bankers will gladly furnish, at six per cent. per annum, funds for the purchase of produce to be shipped to Liverpool. But not only will we pay a less rate of interest on advances, but we will realize more from the sale of our products. Our daily reports of the New York and Liverpool markets show that a margin of not less than five cents per pound has been steadily maintained between New York and Liverpool. We must ship our cotton direct to Europe, and let this enormous profit inure to the impoverished South instead of swelling the already bloated wealth of the North. If the North, out of the profits derived from the sale of our productions in former times, have been able to build colossal fortunes until they are surfeited with riches, and—rolling in luxury—pant for some new desire to gratify, shall we not profit by their example and in the future use these profits to repair our broken fortunes? If we were generous to them then, may we not be just to ourselves now? Our duty to ourselves, our families, and to our country demands that we shall use all the honorable means in our power to build up the ruined South? We must have labor, we must have the use of capital at a low rate of interest. We must sell our products in those markets where they command the highest price, and we must make our purchases where we can buy the cheapest. We must have free access to the markets of the world. Direct trade is the only avenue through which we can reach them with profit to ourselves, and we shall, therefore, hail with joy the establishment of every direct line of communication between Europe and the South as another step towards regaining our former prosperity.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.—We yesterday received the first Democratic campaign document, from a Northern source. It comes from Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the New York State Committee, and is the merest twaddle and nonsense we have seen since the canvass opened. We are requested to give it an insertion, and, if we are "willing," to keep it "standing till the day of election." We'd rather not. We have made the fight without their assistance, and don't want to divide the honors of victory with them. When the history of this campaign comes to be written, inefficiency and imbecility, to say nothing of treason, will be the prominent features of National and State Executive Committees.

☞Property-holders of Atlanta and men of business, would you see your city grow in greatness and increase in business, come forth on Tuesday next with a rousing Democratic majority! Would you have good men from the North, men of capital and enterprise settle in your midst, tell them by your vote of Tuesday next that you are Democratic to the core and thousands of them will in future blend their fortunes with yours. Many such are anxious and waiting to come South, but first of all they are waiting to see where the principles of the Democratic party and a white-man's government are strongest before they come.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS SPEAKS AT WEYMOUTH, MASS.

The Result of His Visit South.

A Just and Manly Tribute to Her Patriotism.

"BLESSINGS" OF RECONSTRUCTION.

I wished to see what a reconstructed State was, and I went to South Carolina for that purpose. I never intend to stop, to relax for one moment in the heartiest, most earnest, and most honest efforts I can make to remove all such "blessings" as reconstruction from the necks of every one of my fellow-citizens. It is simply this—the rule of the military and nothing else.

THE CARPER-BAG GOVERNMENTS.

She is governed by a set of men who, if the people were left to themselves, would have no more chance of holding the offices of your government they now hold than I should of being elected King of Great Britain in place of Queen Victoria, if I were to go to England to-morrow. And these officials having no hold on the esteem of the people, as they call them down there in their expressive though slightly inelegant language "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers," cannot command any of their respect and confidence.

WHAT SUPPORTS THE CARPET-BAG GOVERNMENT.

They have to be supported in their places by the bayonets of the United States soldiers. And as there are not United States soldiers enough at the South to keep the people entirely "contented," nor enough to make the Government thoroughly "democratic," so every day or two they are calling for more soldiers in order to support these thoroughly "democratic" and "republican" governments, and that is reconstruction!

EXPERIENCE OF A MASSACHUSETTS MAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

My Southern democratic friends down there greeted me in a way which I shall never forget to my dying day. The kindness, the warmth, the consideration, the ardour they showed in welcoming any Northerner, especially from Massachusetts, who would go there and say a kind word—who would not treat them like boys and I call them rebels, traitors, miserable rascals or villains—went deep to my heart.

WHAT MR. ADAMS DID NOT SEE.

I saw no unkindness no sort of feeling indicating unkindness towards any of the people at the North.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WANT.

They want no more contest, no more ill-blood; they want merely to shake hands, saying—We fought, and now that the fight is done let us be friends. That is the feeling of the mass of the whole people I met at the South.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

They asked me to say to my fellow-citizens at the North that they fought you in the war; they believed they were right; that they fought you as hard as they could; and when the war was done they frankly abandoned that they had fought for.

ALL THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ASK.

That they may be treated in decency and kindness. All that they ask and all that the Democratic party of the North seek to accomplish, is that we may be allowed to come together once more in peace and amity; that this incubus of reconstruction may be taken off the people; that these soldiers may be taken away from between us, and that we—all of us—once more may feel—North as well as South, white man as well as black man—the benefits of a union under the old system of government.

☞Blair and the rebels propose violent usurpation of the Southern State Governments to get rid of reconstruction.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The North American is just opening its eyes after a month's sleep, which fact will excuse its ignorance of many events which have taken place in that time. The American, feigning to be or really being ignorant of the situation, we would inform it that General Meade, prompted by a kind feeling for his old compeer in arms, has saved Frank Blair the bloody work imputed to him by the Radicals, by stepping over "technicalities of law" in the reconstructed States, in order to out-Blair Blair in his threatened usurpation. The Radicals, after heaping all the odium of the design on Blair, by committing the act themselves, have very artfully dodged the responsibility. They are a generous set of souls. They are quite willing to support the foundling after saddling upon the Democratic party its paternity.

☞The Philadelphia North American contemptuously frowns at the London Times for predicting that General Grant, should he be elected, will "act with more discretion than the zealots of his party." The American declares that "equality before the law, the constitutional amendments, impartial suffrage, and in fact all the distinctive measures of the party," go to make up its homogeniety, and that Gen. Grant is "of the party and with it."

For our part, we have never doubted that Gen. Grant was in full fellowship with the Radical party in all of its measures, and whoever hinges a hope on any other view than this, will be disappointed. Should he be elected, Gen. Grant would at once pass into the hands of the extreme men of his party; and under the evil influence of such spirits, mixed freely with the spirits of Bourbon, the country would have but faint prospect of a conservative administration.

☞Ladies of Atlanta and Fulton county, we respectfully ask it of you in the name of all that is dear, and for the success of those principles in the defeat of which you are degraded and sunk below the level of the menial in your midst, on Tuesday next to see that no Democratic voters remain at home, that there are no laggards behind. Deny peace, rest, food, and withdraw your approving smiles from father, husband, son, brother, lover, until you know they have deposited their ballots for Seymour and Blair.

☞The triumph of Radicalism on Tuesday next would prove the fatal stab to every business interest of the country. They have been languishing for years under the ruinous policy of that party.—Another thrust from its hands and their reclamation will be irretrievable. Business men, weigh well the vast importance of the result to you, and vote for Seymour and Blair.

☞Spring is the natal season of poets, song-birds and flowers. Elect Seymour and Blair on Tuesday next and our Autumn will be redolent with the songs of poets, the matin of birds, and a Paradise of flowers.

Mr. Grice to Gov. Bullock.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 27, 1868.

To His Accidency the Governor: Sir—Your *edict or manifesto* was duly received, informing me "That under the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, you are ineligible unless your political disabilities are removed by Congress. The person who received the next highest vote, if eligible, is entitled to the office." Suppose some person reports him ineligible.—Will he be commissioned? It seems to me that a Governor ought to feed every mare out of the same spoon. Do you know that I am a lawyer, and will you cite me to the law that clothes you with authority to *vacate* or *annul* the office of any man *overwhelmingly* elected by the legal voters of his county, by your *mere fiat* or *ipse dixit*, without any investigation whatever. Admit that I am ineligible, and that I beat my opponent any number of votes. Does that give you the right to commission a Surveyor for the county of Fayette that never was elected? Cite me to the clause in the Constitution which you solemnly swore to support, that authorizes any such act. You cannot bamboozle me by no such flummery. My opponent said repeatedly at the election, that he was no Surveyor or no candidate. Will a Georgia Governor force office on any man who has not independence enough to resist it? *Election* implies *choice* of the majority. *Selection* can be made by one man. You informed me in the latter end of August last that I was reported ineligible and my commission withheld. I replied at length, giving my *status* in full, and asking the name of *reporter*. You failed to respond. Subsequently I have received three communications carefully filed, and may appear in a newspaper with my comments. Failing to get *reporters* names, I came to the conclusion that it *might* be some *dirty earwig, fawning sycophant, Benedict Arnold*, or *traitor to his country*. Suppose some *lying* vagabond should report that the *devil* was going through the country preaching truth and morality, building temples and churches for the worship of the living God, and you should believe that he was *ineligible* for that position, would you take up, try, and decide the case *ex parte*, without notice to his *Satanic* majesty, and inflict the punishment upon no other proof but mere *madam rumor*? Equality and uniformity is the *essence* of good Government. Am I entitled to as much justice as the *devil*? Does the annals of history furnish a parallel to my case since Adam tried on his first pair of *breeches*?

G. GRICE.

☞Citizens of Fulton county, would you have your country in the future to blossom like the rose, give Seymour and Blair one thousand majority on Tuesday next. It will show the world abroad that Radicalism has neither root nor branch in your midst. Your natural advantages in city and county are already known. Now is your time. The harvest is ripe, and the golden fruit hangs ready to fall into your lap.

☞The so-called Governor of this State is stumping the State of New York against the State of Georgia.

We deem it unnecessary to refute the concatenation of falsehoods reported in his Albion speech, since not even Northern Radicals of ordinary intelligence will believe him.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The National Intelligencer has resolved to quit balking in the Democratic harness, and announces that it will henceforth labor zealously for the defeat of Radicalism, and "not stop to moralize further upon the causes of the situation."

☞I repel with indignation the suggestion that any member of the Democratic party or that party as an orgonization, or that myself as an individual of that party, will ever do violence to law or order.—*Seymour's Rochester speech.*

☞Mr. Seymour will make a clean sweep of the prairies of the West. His speeches in that section, like a purifying fire, have consumed all of the Radical rubbish.

☞The October storm passed over the North felling, and bending, and creaking, and shivering the Radical forests in its way. The Democratic hurricane of Tuesday next will tear up the stumps.

☞Do you want a monarchy? vote for Grant. A Republic? vote for Seymour

☞Gen. John B. Gordon addressed the Democracy of Macon last night.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE OF 1868.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Paris, on the 9th instant, says:

Nearly three parts of France are at this moment resounding with the cheerful cries of the vintage; and of such a vintage as has not for many years past blessed the toils of the vineyard; certainly not since the grape disease first began, some fifteen years ago, to threaten almost with destruction one of the rarest and richest of the many rare and rich endowments of nature of which this country can boast. Various estimates, more or less correct, are being put forth as to the quantity of wine which will be produced in France this year; but all agree that both in quantity and quality the production will be altogether of an exceptional character.

EXPIATION.—Whatever may have been the motive of the New York World, in its late extraordinary conduct, it is certainly striking stalwart blows for the Democracy at the present time. In consideration of this fact, we move that the controversy now raging as to its "treachery," etc., be postponed until the middle of November. If the World is a Dugald Dalgetty in journalism, let us, for the time being at least, be satisfied with knowing that the deserter has returned to his former colors and fights as if *spolia opima* were already in sight. *Constitutionalist.*

Extract of a Letter to Dr. Maul, from a Physician from Lower Georgia.

I have read your able and unanswerable speech in the Legislature of Georgia in relation to the Atlanta Medical College. Your views are pointed and logical, such as are worthy the clear head and phylosophic mind of its author. The profession of the whole country owe you a debt of gratitude for the bold and fearless stand you have taken in defense of those principles which has ever marked our progress in the developments of true science. Every physician with whom I have conversed endorses your sentiments together with the entire community throughout the country.

The Representative branch has acted in this matter nobly. They have sustained right against wrong. But, permit me, sir, to enquire what of the Senate, which refused to pass a bill compelling physicians to record their diplomas? Why this undue advantage of the regular educated physician in favor of the impostor and empyric? This bill would have enabled the people to judge and discriminate between a regular graduate and a mere *pretender* of medicine, and given some protection to the profession. The members could not have certainly understood the importance of the bill. In future, the physicians of the country will be compelled, in self defense, to unite their influence and energies in favor of those alone, who regard, to some extent, the interest and welfare of the profession.

Charge Along the Whole Line!

The campaign is restored to due and dramatic proportions. It is not Blair and Grant any more. The World may proudly say, it is Seymour and Grant! and will be till the canvass closes. This is as it should be. The heads of the tickets incarnate the issues. Needless now to explain the points in contest. They are as plain as last year's events. Seymour and Union; Grant and Disunion. Seymour and Security; Grant and a battle of races, already begun in but half expectation of his success. Seymour and peace; Grant and war between the people of a third of the States. Seymour and economy; Grant and revenue thievery. Seymour and the equality of the three branches of government; Grant and Congressional despotism, judicial subserviency, and Presidential cipherhood. Seymour and prosperity; Grant and financial ruin. Seymour and concord; Grant and perpetual division. Seymour and law; Grant and arbitrary power. Seymour and the equality of the States; Grant and the extinction of the Statehood. Seymour and patriotism; Grant and sectionalism. Seymour and harmony; Grant and internecine violence. Seymour and honesty; Grant and Radical roguery. Seymour and the government; Grant and a despotism. Seymour and republicanism; Grant and absolutism.

These are the issues in contrasted, direct statement. Seymour represents and insures the first; Grant represents and makes certain the second. On the one side is patriotism; one the other side is the policy of hate. On the one side is toleration; on the other side is tyranny. On the one side is ballots; on the other side are bayonets. On the one side is magnanimity; on the other side is proscription. On the one side is justice; on the other side is disfranchisement. On the one side is due distribution of power; on the other side is negro supremacy. On the one side is order; on the other side perpetual disturbance. On the one side is release from unequal taxation; on the other side are grinding imposts and eternal taxes. On the one side is the written statute; on the other side the bared sword. On the one side Constitution; on the other side fraud, commercial convulsion, endless civil strife, and the failure of government by the people. Seymour and another President in proper time; Grant transmuted into a dictator for life. Such are the results,

And now the Democracy are aroused. The October elections to show the invincibility of the Democracy, and to prove that the Radicals have to import New Yorkers to carry Pennsylvania; Illinoisians to carry Indiana; and to vote, unlawfully, negroes to carry Ohio. The precedents set by former elections are worthless in this. November is to be governed by matters and principles which had no potency in '64, '60, '56, and '44. The year 1868 is a nonesuch. It is a law unto itself. We *can* succeed, *will* succeed, are *bound* to succeed if we take in the full measure of the time.

Then let the Democracy advance! The order is *nil desperandum*, every man to the front! Victory is more than possible, is probable to heartful effort. "The occasion is piled high" with opportunity. Let us "rise high with the occasion."

This appeal is meant for where it is most pertinent. New York is sure. So are Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and Oregon.—Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana, Nevada, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, more than enough to elect Seymour, *can* be carried by the Democracy so certain as they make an effort commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion and with their real resources. Even Michigan and New Hampshire should be and can be carried if Democrats press the canvass on the true issues, and repudiate and dissipate the extraneous, false fictions grafted on to it by Radical slanders on our platform and our men. Time is short. For the very reason that it is short, energy should be redoubled and work quadrupled. Time, brief as it is, is on our side. We can press home the truth in the days that still remain. The Radicals, too concerned with self-preservation after the shaking we gave them in October, can invent no new lies. Every hour is golden. The days are too few for many big meetings. *Organize!* ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! Pile on the truth! Expose the false! Arrange to poll every legal Democratic vote, and to squelch every Radical fraud. County work, township effort, district exertion, every minute concentrated exercise is the duty of the hour. A glorious triumph is possible, even as things now stand. As things should stand, and can be made to stand, a glorious triumph is more than probable. Let us achieve it.—*New York World, October 26th.*

Gen. Blair—He Addresses the New York Democracy and Disposes of Some Radical Calumnies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A mass meeting of the Democracy took place here this evening. Tammany Hall, Union Square, and Fourteenth street from Third to Fifth avenues, was illuminated by calcium lights. A grand stand, fronting Broadway, was draped with the American flag, on which was inscribed, "We know no such word as fail." Tammany was filled to overflowing It was splendidly decorated with flags, transparencies and significant mottoes.

The audience was large with ladies, and on the platform were many members of the Democratic party in the State and city. The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. Oakey Hall, who nominated as chairman Hon. Chas. Thayer, who delivered an address. At the conclusion of Mr. Thayer's speech, Gen. Blair was introduced, his appearance being a signal of the wildest enthusiasm.

He said he bore to the Democrats of the city of New York the greeting of their brother Democrats of the West, who would wring from their adversaries a victory in November. He favored generosity and kindness toward the South; he desired this for the good of the North, as well as of the South. He had been arraigned for certain expressions of his which simply declared, in effect, that if the reconstruction acts were in violation of the Constitution they were null and void, and should be treated as such.

He then proceeded to discuss the reconstruction acts, with a view of showing their unconstitutionality. He said the outcry against himself was a contemptible electioneering pretense. If elected, he would neither have the disposition nor the power to inaugurate a revolutionary policy. In the event of the election of the Democratic candidates, the governments established under the reconstruction laws of Congress would perish themselves.

Alluding to General Grant, he had no policy. He had a policy, and that was if opportunity was afforded to establish a perpetual dictatorial power; his policy would be that of Cromwell and Napoleon. He possessed a wily instinct that taught him that the party who had established military domination in some of the States would not hesitate, if opportunity afforded, to establish it in the remaining States of the Union.

THE STATE FAIR.—We understand preliminary steps were taken yesterday to inaugurate an Annual State Fair at Macon. We hope every leading citizen, every large property holder, every merchant, every hotel keeper, every master mechanic, every proprietor of any kind, will become a member of the association, and contribute largely and liberally to its success. Nothing scarcely would pay them better. The congregation of ten thousand people in this city for five or six days each year, would bring hundreds of thousands of dollars here. It would be a great feast for our hotels, merchants, mechanics, and every one, no matter what his calling.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Scott's Address to the South Carolinians.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—But few troops remain at the disposal of the authorities.

The four companies of the 13th Infantry, which were ordered to Memphis, are detained here with a special train to meet any emergency demand.

The troops are all in the field.

Further appointments of Revenue supervisors will be postponed until after the election.

Dr. Henry Stewart, of New Orleans, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the navy.

Seward has gone home to vote.

Customs from the 19th to the 24th inclusive are nearly three millions.

David Pullman has been appointed tobacco inspector for the 7th Virginia district

LYNN, October 29.—Ned O'Baldwin and Joe Wormald were arrested after having fought one round.

RICHMOND, October 29—The Journal publishes an official statement of the State Treasurer for the past year, showing there was on hand October 1st one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

CHARLESTON, October 29—Governor Scott has issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of South Carolina—Fellow citizens: The numerous complaints made to this Department of murders and outrages committed by wicked and inconsiderate persons, excited by intense party feeling, made it my duty to issue the late proclamation, calling upon all good and true men, without respect to political predilections, to unite in a determination to discountenance and denounce lawlessness and violence, and in an effort to recover and maintain the good name that has heretofore been the heritage and the pride of our beloved State. It is now my pleasing duty to congratulate you upon the beneficial results that have ensued from the admirable and well timed address of General Hampton, and the Executive Committee of the Democratic party. In honest and impressive terms they have called upon the people to support the laws, to preserve the peace, and to denounce those crimes which have so recently been committed in some portions of our State. These patriotic counsels cannot fail of having a wide and wholesome influence in moderating the vehemence of feeling of those to whom they are authoritatively addressed, while they have quieted the apprehensions and conciliated the respect and good will of their political opponents. This is certainly a just cause of congratulation to every well wisher of the State, and it gives me unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge it and to earnestly invoke the co-operation of every member of the Republican party in reciprocating to the fullest extent, of pacific policy so admirably inaugurated by the Democratic leaders. Let acrimonious and irritating discussions be averted and appeals be made to the intelligence and reason, and not to the fear or passions of the community, differ as we may in political sentiments. It is the dictate alike of wisdom and patriotism for all to appeal to and confide in the efficiency of peaceful remedies for political evils, actual or supposed. Let bear and forbear be our maxim, and so shall the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved State be maintained and perpetuated, and her time-honored escutcheon will be preserved unsullied and undimmed in its old original purity and lustre. ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Cotton heavy and a shade lower; middlings 23½; sales 2,800 bales; receipts 6,927 bales; exports 640 bales. Sugar receipts are good; fair 12½; yellow clarified 14¾@15. Molasses active; Louisiana prime to choice 1 00a 1 10. Flour dull and depressed; superfine 6 75; choice 9 00a13 00. Corn quiet at 1 (0a1 12½. Oats inactive at 60a62. Bran unchanged. Mess pork quite firm at 32 97. Bacon, choice scarce, jobbing; shoulders 14¼; clear sides 18¼. Lard dull, jobbing, tierce 19¾; keg 23.

MOBILE, October 29.—Market quiet; factors offering more freely; middlings 23; sales 1,300 bales; receipts 1,0 8 bales; exports 160 bales.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Cotton quiet at 25½; sales 3,000 bales. Flour unchanged and more doing. Wheat irregular and unsettled. Corn unsettled; noon's advance partially lost. Mess pork firmer at 27 00 Lard steady; kettle 17¾@17¾. Turpentine 43a44. Rosin unchanged. Freights very firm; cotton per sail ¼. Money active and stringent. Sterling same. Governments a shade firmer. State bonds quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, October 29—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; prime red 2 35. Corn dull; white 1 0a1 20; yellow 1 10. Provisions quiet.

AUGUSTA, October 29.—Market quite firm and easier; middlings 23; sales 436 bales; receipts 806 bales.

WILMINGTON, October 29—Spirits Turpentine 40. Crude Turpentine 2 65. No sales of Tar. Rosin dull.

SAVANNAH, October 29.—Cotton weak; middlings 23½; sales 500 bales; receipts 2,185 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,021 bales.

CHARLESTON, October 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 23¼@24; sales 350 bales; receipts, to-day, 1,035 bales; exports, coastwise, 879 bales.

LIVERPOOL, October 29, evening.—Cotton quiet and steady. Decrease of specie in the Bank of England, £100,000.

BREADSTUFFS.

The Supply and Probable Cause of Prices.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

The question of grain stocks at this point is beginning to excite very considerable thought among our bankers and business men. We have at this time about four millions of grain (full one-half of our elevator capacity) lying in store perfectly dead. Our receipts are daily exceeding our shipments, hence our stocks are constantly increasing rather than diminishing, as should be the case at this time of the year, so near the close of the shipping season. Already, quite a number of our elevators are full, or nearly so, rendering it exceedingly difficult to handle the receipts of their connecting roads. The prospect now is that we shall go into the winter with our present or increased stocks of grain—by no means a flattering prospect, leaving entirely out of the question the best interests of the city and trade. The cause of our accumulated stocks is to be found in the unwillingness of dealers as well in the country as in the city, to conform their ideas to the present situation of events and to govern their actions accordingly. They do not seem to appreciate the enormous yield of grain all over the world during the past season, and its effect upon yarns. The fact is we have been running upon a high key for a few years past—upon a high standard of values, upon "short crops and famine prices"—and now that the tables are turned, we willingly and reluctantly submit to the change, and that only with large loss to buyers, as has been the experience of every long holder of grain since the 1st of August, and I think I may almost say since the 1st of January. We are too apt to think grain cheap at present prices, simply for the reason that it has ruled so much higher during the past two years, and consequently we buy at an advance. This is the cause of the accumulation at the present time. We lose sight of the fact that the present state of things is, entirely different from the situation in 1866 and 1867. There is now no scarcity anywhere. In this country there is a very large surplus, and the value of this surplus must be regulated entirely by the export value. This on wheat is not above $1 65 in New York at the present time, or $1 20 here, allowing nothing for marginal profit. With Liverpool and New York remaining at present quotations, this market, to-day, should not be above $1 15 on the present basis of freights, and this, or a lower limit, is the point we must sooner or later trike, and the sooner our dealers realize this fact the better for their own interests. Corn, with scarcely an exception, has been a "losing game" to every one who has bought it since the opening of navigation. To-day there is a stock of three millions of bushels in the city of New York, and nearly as much more in Buffalo and afloat on the lakes and canals. The demand for it in view of the immense crop of 1868 South and West, just commencing to move is merely nominal. Corn here should not, to-day, rule at over eighty cents, and the

New Advertisements.

THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager ..... J. V. GILBERT
Stage Manager ..... G. W. HARMON
Treasurer ..... J. M. GILBERT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

Grand Complimentary Benefit to

G. S. GREY,

By citizens of Atlanta, when will be presented, for the first time here, the celebrated historical drama of

DEAD HEART.

Monday Evening, November 2d,

Miss Charlotte Thompson.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Orchestra Chairs $1 00
Dress Circle and Parquet 75
Family Circle 50
Colored Gallery 25
Private Boxes ..... $5 00 each
oct30

Stoves! Grates!

300 STOVES—VARIOUS PATTERNS.

200 GRATES—assorted.

10,000 pounds SHEET IRON.

FOR SALE BY

Echols, Langford & McCrath,

WHITEHALL.

oct30 d3t

STOCK CORN.

STOCK CORN, CHEAP. For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

oct30-d3t

Chestnuts Wanted.

500 BUSHELS CHESTNUTS WANTED, for which a liberal price will be paid in cash.

A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta, Ga.

October 29, 1868. 6t

Liquor Tax Notice.

I AM directed by the Comptroller General to proceed forthwith to collect an additional tax of three-tenths of one per cent. on gross sales of liquors for the three past quarters of the present year. Dealers will please call and make their returns, and settle immediately. Such gross sales to be returned separately. Form to be had at the office of Georgia Loan and Trust Company, Broad street. JOHN M. HARWELL, T. C.

oct29 2t

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

W. W. CHAPMAN

MARKHAM'S BLOCK,

Whitehall street, : : : Atlanta, Ga.

Has just opened a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!

MR. A. S. TALLEY,

—AND—

MR. M. H. SISSON,

Formerly of the Firm of Talley, Brown & Co.

Can be found at this House, and will be happy to serve their old friends and customers.

oct28—d1w

J. S. WILLSON,

Wholesale Dealer in

PAINTS, OILS,

—AND—

DYE STUFFS,

PURE

Drugs and Medicines,

PERFUMERY,

—AND—

TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Give me a call and I will make it to your interest to trade with me.

J. S. WILLSON.

Druggist,

Under National Hotel.

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

...arginal profit on ... Liverpool. The ... large a crop as ... and more than an ... y at large, is be- ... millions, simply ... will sell at $2 50, ... figure last spring, ... n stripped of its ... account, and our ... caught with no ... senseless base of ... ard of.

...glorious news from ... morning will sur- ... s much as it will ... s claimed for the ... thousand to three

...ller returns should ... large Democratic ... ed to have been ... indicate that the ... dicalism—a State ... or its uses—has sunk ... ely leave the Radi- ... es all afloat in No-

...tern Virginia was ... ction only in name. ... o reason that there ... g as a real election ... s first formed, from ... tion of its citizens ... its best citizens) ... disfranchised.—New

...tisements.

...TRE!

J. V. GILBERT
G. W. HARRISON
J. M. GILBERT

...BER 30, 1868.

...ntary Benefit to ... GREY, ... a, when will be pre- ... e here, the celebrated

...HEART.

..., November 2d, ...e Thompson.

...F PRICES:

Grates!

...IOUS PATTERNS, ...—assorted, ...nds SHEET IRON. ...ALE BY ...rd & McCrath, ...KHALL.

...CORN. ...P. For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

...s Wanted. ...ESTNUTS WANTED, FOR ... price will be paid in cash. A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta, Ga.

...Tax Notice. ...e Comptroller General to ... collect an ad valorem tax ... per cent. on gross sales of ... quarters of the present ... se call and make their re- ... diately. Each quarter's ... arately. I can be found at ... Loan and Trust Company, ... N M. HARWELL, T.C.

...STORE!

...GOODS!

...CHAPMAN,

...M'S BLOCK, ... : : : Atlanta, Ga.

...e and well selected stock of

...GOODS!

... TALLEY, ...AND— ...I. SISSON, ... of Talley, Brown & Co. ...ouse, and will be happy to ... and customers.

...ILLSON, ...e Dealer in ...S, OILS, ...AND— ...STUFFS, ...URE ...Medicines, ...UMERY, ...AND— ...ARTICLES. ...RIPTIONS ...COMPOUNDED. ...ill make it to your inter- ...ILLSON, ...ggist, ...ional Hotel, ... GEORGIA.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 30.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

... STEWART, News Dealer, is our authorized ... at Rome, Ga. ... E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at ... Ga. ... HANSELL, Marietta, Ga. ... E. BURKE, Americus, Ga. ... M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga. ... TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga. ... WOOSE, Barnesville, Ga. ... BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga. ... RAGLAND, Talbotton. ... JAMES P. HARRISON, Dahlonega, Ga. ... PETTINGILL & Co., New York and Philadel- ... are authorized to receive and receipt for ... subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTI- ... at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to so- ... business and receive money for THE CONSTI- ... Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ... CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. GEORGE ... of Atlanta. John Evans Atlantic and ... Railroad.

Y. M. D. C.

Every member of the organization, who is not ... important officer in one of the ward clubs, is ... expected to be at King's Hall at 6½ o'clock Satur- ... day evening.

By order of the President.

C. W. GODFREY, Sec'y.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & MCGRATH have ... stoves and grates for sale.

A. K. SEAGO, Stock corn in quantity.

I. T. BANKS has as *large* and as fine a ... stock of Boots and Shoes as there is in the city. ... call on him if you want to save your money, and ... get an excellent pair of Boots or Shoes.

A YOUNG ARTIST.—We have been shown ... a book of comic sketches, drawn by Master Robt ... Bullock, son of Dr. Bullock, of Savannah, that ... evinces considerable skill in one so young. Let ... him but persevere and he may yet equal Crow- ... quill or Cruikshanks.

FREAK OF NATURE.—A full grown game ... hen, having four legs, was brought to our office ... yesterday by Mr. Isaiah Davis. The second pair ... of legs are merely an appendage to that part of ... the bird which goes over the fence last, and though ... very well developed, are not used in locomotion. ... The hen has laid six eggs, each having two yolks. ... She is owned by L. L. Levy, and may be seen at ... the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets to-day. ... We understand she is to be sent to Barnum.

THE MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE AT ... CARROLLTON, on the 28th instant, was a glorious ... affair. "Everybody and his wife" was there, and ... the occasion was a regular jubilee. Speeches ... were made by Col. Wright, of Newnan, and Col. ... J. J. Cowart, of Atlanta. The people of Carroll ... are thoroughly aroused, enthusiastic and confi- ... dent of a Democratic victory.

THE DEAD HEART.—This popular play ... will be performed at Davis' Theatre to-night. ... The announcement needs no endorsement on our ... part. The Gilbert Star Company has so fully ... shown its ability in its former exhibitions that our ... play-goers will feel anxious to see its power dis- ... played in this beautiful play.

There will be no performance to-morrow night ... because of a most commendable desire on the ... part of the troupe to offer no impediment to the ... grand Democratic demonstration, then to take ... place. Mr. G. S. Grey and lady, and in fact the ... whole troupe have kindly consented to yield a ... night's salary to the cause of Democracy. By ... this sacrifice on the part of Mr. Gilbert ... and his company the Committee on Music has been ... enabled to secure the services of the Theatre Band ... for the grand rally of Saturday night. We trust ... our people—Democrats especially—will reim- ... burse this generous conduct on the part of our ... friends of the Theatre, and show their apprecia- ... tion by giving them a rousing house to-night.

THE BANNER PRESENTATION LAST NIGHT.—We had the pleasure of witnessing a most ... interesting and patriotic ceremony last night at ... the City Hall. It was the presentation of a beau- ... tiful banner, by the ladies, to the Third Ward ... Democratic Club. Col. Magill, in a chaste and ... appropriate address in behalf of the fair donors, ... presented the banner, which was received by Col. ... J. T. Clarke, on the part of the Club.

Col. Clarke's remarks were brief, elegant and ... eloquent, and when he had discharged the pleas- ... ant duty of receiving the banner, he entered upon ... a great argument for liberty and peace, and for ... half an hour entertained his audience with ... thoughts that breathed and words that burned.

Col. Carey W. Styles, being loudly called for, ... appeared at the stand and entertained the au- ... dience for a half hour in his peculiarly earnest ... and forcible manner. He believed that ... Seymour and Blair would be elected despite ... the stupendous efforts of the Radicals to defeat ... the will of the people by every species of fraud ... and corruption; but whether they shall be elected ... or not, it was the duty of the "good men and true," ... of Georgia, to see to it that they do their ... work well in the great contest and save the ... State by securing her to the Democracy. It ... is better for the Democrats of Georgia to ... carry their State and lose Seymour than to beat ... Grant and lose the State. The speech, though en- ... tirely extemporaneous, was well conceived, well ... delivered and bore the evidences of solid thought ... upon the momentous issues of the day.

After receiving a cordial invitation from Col. ... Clarke to partake in the Grand Democratic ... demonstration of to-morrow night, the audience ... dispersed.

Hon. Thomas Hardeman, at the re- ... quest of "Many Colored Voters," will ad- ... dress the colored people of Macon to-night, ... at the City Hall.

Living Democratic Arguments.

The New York Tribune has a Washing- ... ton correspondent who recently wrote from ... that city, rather exultingly, that "the Re- ... publican committee are sending out docu- ... ments at the rate of more than 100,000 per ... week."

The New York Express, in noticing this ... little enterprise, says, with great truth, that ... everywhere, on every side, in every house ... and household, is a Democratic argument ... such as

The double price of tea.
The triple price of sugar.
The double price of clothing.
The velocity and volume with which ... property in almost every part of the coun ... try is running from the poor to the rich, in ... consequence of the inequality and injustice ... of taxation.
The destruction of our foreign commer- ... cial marine.
The banishment of all gold and silver as ... coin, and the universality of paper.
The downfall of a Constitution every- ... where.
The substitution of a consolidated for a ... federal form of government.
The overthrow of the right of trial by ... jury and of the *habeas corpus* among 10,- ... 000,000 of our people.
The subjugation of 8,000,000 of white ... men in the South to 3 or 4,000,000 of ne- ... groes.

Local and Business Notices.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE—*Near Decatur.* ... I will sell a small Farm, about one mile from ... Decatur, *Cheap for the Cash.*

W. R. MARCHMAN,
Decatur, Ga.

oct27-4t

FRESH MOBILE OYSTERS at the Georgia ... Saloon, under the Post Office, AT ALL HOURS.

E. C. REID.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.

Married.

SUMNER—WADE.—On the evening of the 29th ... instant, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, at the First Baptist ... Church, Mr. W. D. SUMNER to Mrs. LULA E. WADE, ... all of Atlanta.

The Coming Contest—Prospects of the Democracy in November.

We don't observe that while our Radical friends loudly declare that the Democracy have no chance of carrying the Presidential election, that they will be beaten everywhere, that they in the least intermit their efforts for a vigorous campaign. On the contrary, they appear to be making every preparation for a desperate assault upon their line. Their acts prove that they have a shrewd suspicion that the Democracy are not near as dead as they have been pretending that they were! They are evidently afraid that they are not out of the woods, and that they have given a premature crow. Since the State election, in fact, they have given good evidence, by their frauds and forgeries upon the Democracy, that they have been more scared about defeat than ever. Before October they expected they would carry at the State elections Ohio by 40,000 majority, Pennsylvania by 25,000 and Indiana by 15,000 to 30,000 majority. Having fallen so far short of their calculations upon the first election, they have good reason to distrust their judgment relative to the second. The Presidential election does not appear half as sure to them with Indiana a tie, with Ohio and Pennsylvania with comparatively small majorities, as it did when they thought that October would show them in a majority of 80,000 in the three States. It is this which makes the Radicals so desperately active and so utterly unscrupulous. The shrewd managers of that organization expect to make verdant and unsophisticated people who belong to it believe that victory is certain, but they themselves know better, and they neglect no precaution to save them from a defeat.

If the Democracy of these three States that have recently voted work with that vigor, and turn out in that force which present indications promise, the Radicals will soon realize how empty have been the boasts of their leaders—how utterly destitute they were of reasonable expectation.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE—*Second Day.*—The most important proceedings in the Grand Lodge yesterday, was the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Samuel Lawrence, of Marietta, M. W. Grand Master; David N. Austin, R. W. D. Grand Master, 1st District; James M. Mobley, R. W. D. Grand Master, 2d District; R. M. Smith, R. W. D. Grand Master, 3d District; George W. Adams, R. W. D. Grand Master 4th Dsstrict; J. H. Dunham, Senior Grand Warden; S. A. Borders, Junior Grand Warden; J. E. Wells, Grand Treasurer; S. Rose, Grand Secretary.

No other business of any importance was transacted. The Lodge will again meet this morning, and will perhaps finish up its business to-day.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

☞ A sensible scalawag writes to the Richmond Dispatch of the 17th inst., as follows:

The Dispatch is mistaken in saying that I abused my neighbors and friends. I have no neighbors, and I'm sure I cannot have abused friends; I have none. I'm a scalawag. Very respectfully yours,

L. M. SHUMAKER.

Words of Cheer.

We have published the addresses of the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio and the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, and to-day we publish those of the Democratic Central Committee of Pennsylvania and the Democratic Central Committee of Illinois. We call the attention not only of the Democracy but of the whole people of all parties to these documents. They are brief, comprehensive, and directly to the point. If read and pondered in the proper quarters, and the proper spirit, as we trust they will be, they cannot fail to accomplish great good. They are not written for display but for the country's benefit and the national salvation.

These addresses express truths which are undeniable. They show that the Democracy of the great States have the strongest confidence in their ability to achieve success, and clearly indicate the just grounds of such confidence. We have the fullest faith, that, if the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, not disheartened by the general results of the late elections in those States, but encouraged, and nerved and strengthened by the great and extraordinary gains in all of them, shall serry their ranks and make a bold and resolute charge in November, victory will crown their arms along the whole line.

After what has been won, and won under circumstances of the most terrible disadvantage, won against influences that would have seemed too formidable to be for a moment withstood, think how little, how very little comparatively, remains to be won. A change o *one* vote in a *hundred* votes in the States in question will be sufficient to give them to the Democracy. And how easy it is to achieve that little change, utterly insignificant except for the great results depending on it. The Hebrew vote alone which was not cast in the State elections, but will be cast in a solid mass against Grant, would be more than enough to effect the change. The Roman Catholic vote, which was given to a very limited extent in the State elections, but will be given almost universally and on the Democratic side in November, would of itself be do ubly sufficient to accomplish the change. The inability of the Radicals to secure in a general election either the tremendous amount of colonization or the tremendous amount of money which served their turn in the State elections would be abundantly sufficient to effect five-fold the change requisite. And there are still other causes, which, even in the absence of all these, would, if the whole Democracy should prove true to themselves and to the cause of human freedom, amply suffice for the needed work.

The prospect before us is bright. It is even brilliant. Let us gaze upod it, and take courage, and gatuer strength. Let us not darken it by a moment's despondency, a moment's misgiving, or a moment's inaction.—*Louisville Journal.*

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Oct. 30, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened yesterday at 22½, with fair demand and closed at the same figure somewhat easier. The evening advices from New York were unfavorable but came too late to affect the market of yesterday. Receipts about 100 bales.

BACON—Was quiet, without change, and in small demand; clear sides 18¾, clear ribbed 17¾ shoulders 14¾.

FLOUR—More active with a slight decline on large lots.

CHESTNUTS—Have advanced to 3 50a3 60 per bushel.

CORN—No old corn in market.

GOLD—Buying at 34, selling at 37.

SILVER—Buying at 26, selling at 33.

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 563.—The following were the drawn numbers October 29th, 1868:

5-21-32-3-42-7-24-53-46-64-43-35-65

oct30-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ PHILLIPS & FLANDERS, WHITEHALL STREET,

Have just received and offer at reduced prices a good assortment of Dress Goods, Prints, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Their stock is large and more complete than heretofore. They respectfully ask purchasers to examine their goods, and will be pleased at all times to show them. Also, Agents for the Newton Factory Yarns, a supply always on hand for Wholesale and Retail trade. Merchants purchasing Yarns will find it to their advantage to give them a call. oct25 d1w

☞ FOR RENT.—Being about to remove to Broad street, the large and elegant Store Room where THE CONSTITUTION is now published will be for rent from Monday next.

Apply at this office. oct8-dtf

J. I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY.

MILLER & BAILEY,

PROPRIETORS

ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Over Atlanta Ice House,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

PREPARED to print in the best style and at very low prices, for cash,

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
BLANKS, of all Descriptions,
CIRCULARS,

Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags

☞ In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office.

Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30d1m

---

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

J. R. BOSTWICK,

Bell's Marble Building.

Cor. Broad and Marietta streets.

SUGARS, assorted, Standard, Refined and Raw.

Coffee—Moco, Ceylon, Java, Laguayra and Rio.

Molasses and Syrups from Common to Loaf Drips.

Mackerel from No. 3 to the choicest Mess,

White Fish, Blue Fish, very choice and large,

Cod Fish, Salmon in kits,

Pickles in half barrels, very desirable,

Smoked Beef and Tongues,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Cheese, every variety received weekly.

Any article in the line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Can be had in quanties to suit dealers. This fine stock should attract

Close Cash Buyers.

We will fill any order or sell any article at NORTHERN PRICES, Freight added.

oct22—

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSANTLY ON HAND

Bacon,
Flour,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Bagging,
Rope,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Soap,

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of every description, and all other articles usually kept in a first class

Grocery Establishment.

Exclusively at Wholesale.

☞ Sole Agents for Euharlee Flouring Mills, (Cass county.)

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to orders.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

oct8d3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

—AT—

MURPHY, RICE & CO.'S

LUMBER YARD,

Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

ON HAND:

500,000 FEET OF LUMBER of every kind.

FLOORING, INCH PLANK and Framing Lumber.

DRY LUMBER of all kinds, from SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA LONGLEAF PINE.

Also, the very best quality of SOUTH WESTERN LONGLEAF PINE FLOORING on the yard TONGUE AND GROOVED and ready to deliver at $30 PER THOUSAND.

Also, the best quality of WEATHER BOARDING always on hand, and any other kind of LUMBER sold in this market.

TERMS CASH.

oct22—d MURPHY, RICE & CO.

A PAIR

—OF—

BOOTS

—FOR—

EVERY MAN IN TOWN,

—AT—

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

RAWSON'S BUILDING,

Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Streets.

oct13—

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Havining established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. a bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30
Fine " per " 20
" " Less than " 25

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.

Atlanta, September 10, 1868. sept11d3m

EXCITING, PROMPT AND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION IN THE Boot and Shoe Business!

—BY—

M. O. MARKHAM,

Successor to HENRY BANKS, at the well known stand

EMPIRE BLOCK, WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. BANKS (except such goods as did not come up to the highest standard for excellence) consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, &c., &c., to which there is being added an immense supply of NEW MATERIAL, in quality the best and quantity without limit, fresh from the most celebrated manufactories in the land I, am fully prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers everywhere, as well as to the trade.

I call urgently upon everybody to come and examine my splendid stock. If it is possible to please, I can do it.

oct25-d3m M. O. MARKHAM.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor.

Whereas, notwithstanding the Executive Proclamation of September 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation thereof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of the duties of the offices to which citizens have been elected, denied the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property:

And Whereas, "The protection of persons and property is the paramount duty of Government, and shall be impartial and complete;"

And Whereas, The Sheriff of each county is, by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace, in each county;

Now, therefore, I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, charging and commanding the said Sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community, are preserved; and that all persons are protected in the free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges. And, further, to make known that for failure in performance of duty, the said Sheriffs and other civil officers will be held to a strict accountability, under the law. And, to charge upon every person, resident in this State, that they render prompt and willing obedience to said Sheriffs and other civil officers, *under all circumstances whatsoever;* and that they demand from said officers, protection, when threatened or disturbed, in their person or property, or with denial of political or civil rights; and, that failing to receive such protection, they report facts to this department.

The following extract from General Orders No. 27, dated October 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is published for the information of the civil officers and the general public, by which it will be seen that said civil officers will, in the performance of their duties, be sustained by the military power of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor: Governor.

DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.

"HEADQ'ERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Ga., October 8, 1868.

General Orders No. 27.]

"Whereas, by an act of Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865 it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and whereas, this duty has become the more imperative, from the existing political excitement in the public mind, from the recent organization of civil government, and from the fact that Congress has, by a statute, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore, ordered:

"That the several Districts commanders will, as soon as practicable, on the receipt of this order, distribute the troops under their commands as follows:

* * * * * * *

In the District of Georgia:

One company 16th Infantry, to Albany.
One company 16th Infantry, to Columbus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Macon.
One company 16th Infantry, to Augusta.
One company 16th Infantry, to Washington, (Wilkes county,)
One company 16th Infantry, to Americus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Thomasville.
One company (C,) 5th Cavalry, to Athens.

The company at Savannah to be reinforced, should occasion require by such number of the men at Fort Pulaski as can be spared from the post.

* * * * * * *

"Detachments, when necesary, may be made to points in the vicinity of each post; but in no case, nor on any pretext whatever, will detachments be sent without a commissioned officer, who will be fully instructed by his post commander.

"The troops will be considered as in the field and supplied with the necessary camp equippage; the men to be furnished with common tents if practicable, and if not practicable, with shelter tents. Commanding officers are permitted to hire quarters, temporarily, when it can be done for reasonable rates; but this will not preclude the necessity of carrying tents, as the commands, in all cases, must be in readiness to move at the shortest notice, with all supplies required for their efficiency.

"District Commanders will instruct Post Commanders in their duties, and the relative position of the civli and military powers They will impress on Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and they must be satisfied such is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid; that they must in all cases where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders, on being notified of the proposed holding of political meeting, may send an officer, and if necessary a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that the peace is preserved.

"To the people of the several States composing the Department, the Major General Commanding appeals that they will co operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preserving the peace and in avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the wanton destruction of property and life, which has already, in some instances, been enacted in the Department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory an l incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenancing the keeping open of liquor shops on days of political meetings and of election; the abstaining from carrying arms, and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among political opponents, whatever may be the result; let each good citizen determine that all who, under the law, have the right to the ballot shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the Courts, and let not mobs or political clubs, or other irresponsible bodies, construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ. But he thinks it his duty to make known, that so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for."

By order of Major General Meade:

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

☞ All newspapers within the State of Georgia, will please insert daily and weekly until 3rd of November, proximo, and send bill to Executive Department, Atlanta. oct10 tawte

SEED WHEAT,

RYE, OATS, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, &c. For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

oct21-d6t

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE IN STORE:

25 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES,
20 Casks Clear Rib SIDES,
10 Casks SHOULDERS,
10 Casks Canvassed HAMS,
20 Tierces Choice LARD,
50 Cans " "
100 Bbls. Irish POTATOES,
2 Bbls. HONEY,
100 Thousand CIGARS,
100 Sacks and Half Sacks FLOUR,
75 Bbls. FLOUR, all Grades,
200 Coils ROPE,
BAGGING, FERTILIZERS, ETC.,

—TO WHICH—

The Attention of Trade is Most Earnestly Solicited.

oct18d

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD!

TRADE MARK.

Linseed, Castor & Cotton Seed Oils,

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Cor. Cass and Second sts., St. Louis.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

oct14—d6m

A. K. SEAGO,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

ASSISTEDD BY

Charles F. Benson, late of Aikin, S. C., Salesman.
Jacob H. Smith, Atlanta, Salesman.
Charlie Kicklighter, Atlanta, Receiving and Forwarding.
John D. Wing, late of Roswell, Ga, Book-keeper.
Master Walter W. Pegg, Collector.
James A. Smith, late of Elbert county, Ga. Store-keeper.
Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

oct22-d2w

Great Success of the Chesapeake Guano.

FULTON COUNTY, near West End,
October 21, 1868.

A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Chesapeake Guano, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—Last spring I purchased of you some Chesapeake Guano, which I applied to my vegetable gardens and Irish Potato crop. The results were most satisfactory. After marketing the spring crop of potatoes, I prepared the same land (very poor land,) for turnips, applied about 200 lbs., of the Chesapeake Guano to the acre, the yield, (notwithstanding I have been raising turnips for twenty-five years) far exceeds that of any former crop, and the second crop of potatoes now on the same land, from volunteer plants, exceeds the spring crop one hundred per cent. The Chesapeake Guano, in my opinion, is the best fertilizer now in use. Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. WHITE, M. D.

JONESBORO, GA., 17th Oct. 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO: Sir—I applied 150 lbs of Chesapeake Guano per acre to a portion of my cotton crop. The land was old and thin. I have today picked the second time. Off of the manured land I have gathered 357 lbs. seed cotton and from the unmanured 222 lbs., making a difference in favor of the Guano of 135 lbs. My cotton is but little over half opened, yet the increased production on the manured land will not be so great on the last pickings as on the first, as the cotton matured more rapidly where the Guano was used. I have also used the Chesapeake Guano on Sugar, Millet, Potatoes and Turnips with satisfactory results.

A. P. TOLAND.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO FOR COTTON.
TROY, MILTON COUNTY, GA., 21st Oct., 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Chesapeake Guano, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sir—The Chesapeake Guano I bought of you last spring was applied to a portion of my cotton land at the rates of about 200 lbs. to the acre, which increased the production about one hundred per cent. The Chesapeake was also applied to Watermellons with most astonishing results. It is my purpose to continue the use of the Chesapeake on cotton and other crops. Several of my neighbors have used the Chesapeake and all are pleased with the results.

GEO. T. BOROUGHS.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, GA., Troy, P. O.,
October 21, 1868.

MR. A. K. SEAGO, Agent for the sale of Isaac Reynolds & Son's Chesapeake Guano:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I applied the Chesapeake Guano I bought of you last spring to a portion of my cotton, corn, potatoes and turnip crops, and that I am much pleased with the results. I design using the Chesapeake Guano more freely in the future. I cheerfully recommend it to the planters of Georgia as the best fertilizer I have ever used.

Very respectfully,

PHILLIP GRAHAM.

TO THE FARMERS OF GEORGIA.

In introducing the Chesapeake Guano to the Planters and Farmers of Georgia, I believe I am doing them a great service. I have tested its merits, and when I say that I believe it is one of the very best fertilizers in use, and that by the judicious use of it the surplus products of the farm can be increased one hundred per cent. I only utter the truth. I am anxious that every farmer within one hundred miles of Atlanta should at least put it to the test on their fall crops.

Very respectfully, A. K. SEAGO,

Principal Agent above Macon and Augusta for the sale of Isaac Reynolds & Son's Chesapeake Guano; Glass, North & Co., Agents, Newnan, Ga.; Pitner & Smith, Agents, Rome, Ga.

oct22-d

WANTED,

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD. Preferred in a private family and convenient to business portion of the city.

Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

October 27, 1868-d3t

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MY FRIENDS and the PUBLIC are informed that I am now prepared to furnish them anything in my line, at my new Stable on Pryor street, in rear of American Hotel.

I have on hand GOOD TEAMS, VEHICLES, of all kinds, and RELIABLE DRIVERS.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR DROVERS

oct18-d1m P. D. WOOTEN.

S A V A N N A H.

[illegible] SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga. [illegible] OLIVER, Late of Tallahassee, Fla.

SPENCER & OLIVER,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants, and General PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS, No. 182 Bay street, Hodgson's Block,

[P. O. Box 182.] Savannah, Ga.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made when required. sep29—d1aw1m

H. W. MERCER, EDWARD C. ANDERSON, JR., Late Cashier Planters' Bank of Georgia.

MERCER & ANDERSON,

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COTTON.

Liberal advances made on Consignments to us for sale, or Shipment to our friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Liverpool.

Wishing to aid our Planter friends in their efforts to secure for themselves the full benefit of their Cotton Crops, we have determined to make advances on Cotton consigned to us on the following easy terms:

On Cotton, for sale at discretion, advance seventy-five (75) per cent. of its market value, charging interest on the advance until the Cotton is sold at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum.

On Cotton, to be held Thirty Days, advance fifty (50) per cent. of market value, charging the regular commission for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum

On Cotton, to be held Sixty Days, fifty (50) per cent. of its market value, charging commission for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of one (1) per cent. per month.

In all cases the advance will be based upon the market value of the Cotton on the day it reaches us.

oct10d3m MERCER & ANDERSON.

MARKING INK,

20 (TWENTY) CENTS per gallon, by the barrel, containing forty gallons, (including the barrel.)

Manufactured and sold by

ALEX. GALLOWAY,
35 Drayton street,
Savannah, Georgia.

oct22-d2w

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS!

CUSTOMERS OF

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT LINE!

MERCHANTS shipping from New York via Savannah are requested to ship ONLY by the Lines of

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 61 and 62 South street,
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street,
WM. R. GARRISON, 5 Bowling Green,

Who are the ONLY persons in New York authorized to sign

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

—AT—

Through Rates via Savannah

Over the Central Railroad and its connections.

The arrangement between Steamships and Central Road is such that shipments by other than the Lines named above will be charged at LOCAL RATES.

Be particular to have all goods marked to the "Care of C. R. R. Agent, Savannah," and for information concerning the Line, its Rates, &c. Apply to R. A. ANDERSON, Agent, M. and W. R. R., Atlanta, Or, GEO. YONGE, Agent, Central R. R., No. 1 Park Place, N. Y.

oct17-d1m

SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN,

Daily and Weekly,

By J. R. SNEED.

THE undersigned is pleased to announce to his friends and the public that he has again come in possession of this time-honored journal, and expects to devote his entire time to making it as a newspaper, second to none in the South. The liberal patronage of the past and better years, while the REPUBLICAN was under his charge, encourages him to hope that by prompt and continued support the public will enable him to carry this purpose into effect.

To the MERCHANTS of the South, and especially of his own State, he looks with confidence for a general support, promising them, in return, the best news, commercial and political journal that his experience and capabilities can produce.

The Weekly Republican,

Designed more especially for the planting community, and others who have not the privilege of a daily mail, will be found to contain all the news of the week condensed into a small compass, and by the close of the year we expect to issue it on a large and imperial sheet of eight pages, to contain more reading matter than any paper in the South.

TERMS:

Daily, One Year	$10 00
" Six Months	5 00
For a less time (per month)	1 00
Weekly per Year	3 00

N. B. Payment *in advance* for either edition will be required, without exception.

All letters should be addressed as below.

J. R. SNEED.
Republican Office,
Savannah Ga.

October 15, 1868.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868,

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York	97,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	25,187 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guarnty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	45,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10 182 09
Balance due by Agents (secured)	25,478 23
Office Furniture	5,285 22
Deferred semi-annual quarterly pr'ms	72,165 31
Premiums in course of collection	56,564 64
Interest accrued, not due	4,240 67
Other assets	3,319 21
TOTAL	$468,622 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Homan's Table—5 per cent	$343,200	
Unpaid losses, not due	15,000	$358,200 00

Surplus over and above All Liabilities $210,422 87

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.

Number of Policies in force	3,084
Insuring	$7,924,810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868	1,138
Insuring	$2,713,350

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER	President.
HENRY J. FURBER	Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY	Secretary.
CHARLES E. PEASE	Assistant Secretary.
D. PARKS FACKLER	Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W LAMBERT, M. D.	Medical Examiner.
ALEXANDER & GREEN	Solicitors.

☞ Agents wanted throughout the South.

Address

J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.

oct8

M A C O N.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

ADAMS, JONES & REYNOLDS,

WAREHOUSE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NEW FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

Near Passenger Depot,

Corner Forsyth and Poplar Streets,

ABRAM B. ADAMS, PEYTON REYNOLDS, DONALD B. JONES, } MACON, GEORGIA.

oct22-d3m

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS

IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have zealously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop. sep23-d3m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA

june16-d6m

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. le16-d1y

LANIER HOUSE,

MACON, GA.

COLLIER & BOYS

Having assumed the management of this House, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Free Omnibus to and from the House. Attentive Porters. oct8-d3m

A U G U S T A.

J. M. DYE & CO.,

WAREHOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.

Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

FRANK BLAIR STILL "STICKS,"

AND SO DOES

M. C. & J. F. KISER.

With a LARGE and COMPLETE Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

At the old stand of Talley, Brown & Co.,

Whitehall Street,

Where may be found a comple stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

Shoes and Hosiery,

And everything usually found in the Dry Goods line. Recently selected in New York by one of the firm and bought for CASH will enable us

TO SELL AS CHEAP

AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

oct22-d1m

F. M. RICHARDSON,

IS NOW SELLING THE

CHEAPEST STOVES AND GRATES,

EVER

BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

oct17-d1w

To Dealers.

EXTRA HEAVY KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI BAGGING, in rolls of about 20 yards, which will be sold at low prices to dealers.

Sample and stock of same at the warehouse of Glenn, Wright & Carr.

October 20, 1868. d3w G. H. MONROE.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29.

The Ohio Radical Organ Still in Doubt.

The Cincinnati Gazette Not Out of the Woods.

Hear it Democrats, and be Not Discouraged.

But if the Republicans suppose the battle won, and thereby relax their efforts, it will be a fatal mistake. While the elections that have taken place have shown that the victory is within our power, they have also shown to the enemy the measure of our strength, and how much additional force is necessary to bring in to carry these States. And when this information is given to a party so desperate as the Democratic, which holds all means to be justifiable to achieve the end of an election, and which has such resources for recruiting voters, it makes increased vigilance and effort necessary on the part of the Republicans in order to secure the Presidential election.

We carried the State of Indiana by little more than a thousand majority. Kentucky lies along her southern border, where the Democracy can spare fifty thousand votes. We have also seen that they have resorted to a wholesale system of fradulent naturalization papers. Can we rationally suppose that an effort will not be made by the Democratic party to furnish from these two sources, or from Kentucky alone, the base votes to carry Indiana. Unquestionably the Republicans will poll a larger vote for Grant than they did in the State election, if they continue their efforts; but they need to have a large increase to make the State secure against these Democratic resources and this desperate purpose.

It is the habit of the Democratic mind to regard the defeat of that party in the elections as the overthrow of the Constitution and the dissolution of all the bonds of law. This leads them to regard lawless and desperate means as justifiable to recover their ascendency. Consequently, we have to anticipate the worst that is in their power. They have this great surplus of Democratic voters in Kentucky, bordering on the State of Indiana, which we saved by a little more than a thousand majority, and on the State of Ohio, which we carried by between 17,000 and 18,000. Pennsylvania, which the Republicans carried by less than 10,000, has Virginia and Maryland along its southern border, and we do not now need to be informed that the Democratic vote in those States is ready to go where the party calls.

Taking the October elections as the criterion, less than 30,000 votes would be required to change these three great States; not more than 11,000 to change Pennsylvania and Indiana, and put the Presidential election in doubt. We cannot afford to lose one of them, and, besides, we need the moral effect of a united North for the pacification of the country. They who talk of the victory being won, and of the Democratic party as being routed and panic stricken, are simply indulging in the puerile policy of trying to make a victory out of an indecisive contest by the force of crowing. The preliminary firing has only developed the positions of the two armies; the great battle is yet to be fought. They who exult in the cry that the enemy are panic stricken are foolishly leading our own soldiers to throw down their arms and relax their organization. But that routed, panic stricken, and flying party will come in solid masses to the polls in November. Just as if this Tribune hewgag had not been sounded; and it will need just as great exertions in the Republican party to beat them. The able pen may arouse our own forces to the necessities of the contest, but the most sanguinary pen cannot put the Democratic party to rout, nor break its iron discipline. It is not with such weapons that the Democratic party can be beaten at this election. It will bring its masses to the polls to vote in spite of all the pen-panics, and only by votes can it be overthrown. Taught by the situation as revealed by the October elections, it will distribute its forces to bear on the stragetic points. The Republican line must therefore be guarded at all points. The same activity that was exercised in the October elections will give us greater majorities in those States, and a complete victory. Without the same activity our cause will be in peril.

We repeat that this alarm is well founded, and that we have victory within our grasp.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE—The Grand Lodge of Georgia of Free and Accepted Masons, met at the Masonic Hall yesterday morning. There was a very large and full attendance. But as the proceedings are with closed doors, we are not permitted to give details. Delgates are here from all portions of the State, and comprises men of the highest standing in the Lodge.

The session will continue several days.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received the following particulars:

M. W. Grand Master, John Harris, opened the Grand Lodge. Richard T. Turner, of Savannah, Grand Senior Warden, pro tem. S. A. Borders, Grand Junior Warden; Grand Senior Deacon, O. V. Brown, of Milledgeuille; J. W. Taylor, Grand Junior Deacon, pro. tem; Rev. C. W. Key, Grand Chaplain pro. tem; C. H. Freeman, Grand Tyler; Deputy Grand Masters present: D. N. Austin, 1st District; James M. Mobley, 2d District; R. M. Smith, 3d District; Geo. W. Adams, 4th District.

Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters read their reports, which were referred to appropriate Committees. This embraced proceedings of morning session, when the Grand Lodge took recess till 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M.—Grand Lodge met. The Report of Foreign Correspondence was read by Past Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Laurence, which was referred.

A few resolutions were then read, which were referred to appropriate Committees, and the Grand Lodge took recess till 9 o'clock this morning.

We shall give from day to day full accounts of such proceedings as are proper to be published.—*Journal and Messenger.*

WORDS OF CHEER.—Gen. P. D. Roddy, well known to many of our citizens as a gallant officer of the Confederate army, and late a resident of the State, has recently paid our city a flying visit, and has gone up the country on business connected with the interests of his house in New York.

The General came direct from New York and Washington and brings truly cheering news. He says that so far from feeling any of that despondency, with which certain croakers in our midst were affected over the results of the elections of the 13th, our Democratic friends in New York and at the Capital were really jubilant and strong in encouragement that we should have made so close a fight in those great States, upon which to carry the first elections, in view of their effect on the weak-kneed of the country, the Radicals had centered all their means and forces, spending untold—not thousands, but millions of dollars—that while generally the springing of the question of change of candidates was greatly deprecated, yet it had produced no demoralization in our ranks; that money and men were coming forward to the work vigorously; and finally, that at no time had more sanguine confidence in our success been felt by our friends.—*Mobile Register, 26th.*

POLITICS IN THE CITY.—There is no doubt that the Radicals have lost a great deal of ground in this city, and in Middle Georgia, since the last popular election. The Democratic Colored Clubs are full of life and rapidly proselyting from the Radical ranks. The white people are as unanimous as it is possible ever to get a community upon any question whatever.

A great many negroes voted at the State election for the novelty of the thing, who will not go to the polls next Tuesday. The election has nothing in it personal to them, and they can see nothing to gain by voting. We have no doubt of carrying Middle Georgia and the Black Belt for Seymour. *Macon Journal and Messenger.*

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA!

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 3,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 2,000.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CARY W. STYLES & CO.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;

25 Barrels Fine Copperas;

1 Car Load Coal Oil;

500 Boxes Window Glass;

10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;

10 Casks Linseed Oil;

50 Gross Wine Bottles;

5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;

5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;

200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;

50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;

50 Pounds Opium;

50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer,

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,

aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

THE SODA FOUNT HAS FROZEN UP,

But the Oils are as Soft as ever.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL

Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.

Prophitt's Pain Kill It.

Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people. Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Agent for Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,

aug15-d6m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

NEW LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE.

WE have just completed our new Stable on Alabama street, and supplied it with good stock and the best vehicles of all kinds. Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, and Single Horses can be procured at any time. We have trusty drivers and gentle teams.

We are, also, prepared to accommodate drovers, having elegant and comfortable Mule sheds.

Call on us before going elsewhere.

W. E. ARCHER & SON,

oct21-dlm Alabama street, near Post Office.

Augusta Constitutionalist and Chronicle and Sentinel copy and send bill.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

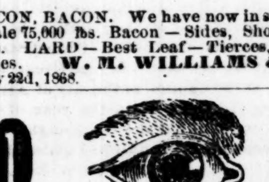
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 22d, 1868. d6m

O  C



DENISON'S

Condition Powders

FOR

HORSES, MULES,

Cattle and Hogs,

Are unequalled for Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Farcy, Surfeit, Lung Fever, Colic, and all diseases incident to these animals. Warranted to do all that is claimed for them, if given according to directions. See Circulars.

Manufactured by

D. M. DENISON,

COLUMBUS, GA.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOX.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

REDWINE & FOX,

oct23-d1y Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA........................GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.

or STYLES & EVANS,

Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sep4

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings, an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also,

A Good Plantation,

ON Connessauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy.

R. J. COWART,

sept14 Atlanta, Ga.

EARNEST'S

JEWELRY STORE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

Markham's Building, Empire Block,

(Between Mitchell and Hunter Streets.)

E. E. EARNEST

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY,

Consisting of elegant DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all grades. CLOCKS of every style, and an immense assortment of

FANCY JEWELRY

And Sterling Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

HE would especially call the attention of the ladies to his superb and beautiful assortment of Etruscas. Gold Sets set with Coral, Pearls, Garnets, &c., Ladies' Watches and Chains. All of which have just been opened, and are for sale at

NEW YORK PRICES.

HE is determined to keep the finest quality of JEWELRY, and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction, as well in style as in prices.

☞ Thanking the public and his friends for past liberal favors, he respectfully submits his claims for continued patronage. oct10-d3m

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

☞ Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States Great Britain and the Continent.

☞ Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

☞ Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, **1st and 15th of Each Month,** commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,, 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

☞ Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever ineucement offers.

☞ Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.

sept6 d3m

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead

Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th. 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of in erest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

☞ All letters should be addressed

Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,

Post Office Box No. 86

sep25-d2m San Francisco, Cal.

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in La-Grange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 11th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 60 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS, }
WM. R. GLANTON, } Administrators.

Hogansville, Sep. 25. sep25-dtd

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street.

They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep13-3m

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

JOHN M. GANNON,

(Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,)

IS just in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linen, Scotch Diaper, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Sheetings, Shirtings, Demins, Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Drills, Checks and everything kept in a first class Dry Goods store.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the habit of doing business with me, I state that there is only one price for every article sold in my store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances—in other words, a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest Judge. I wish it distinctly understood that if any goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representation, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.

All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

oct4-d3m JOHN M. GANNON.

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. F. TREUTLEN, Eufaula, Ala.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make usual advances on Produce in store.

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

Savannah, Ga., Sept19d2m Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.

The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

and have their

Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes

Via Augusta, Ga.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern

Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,

General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.

Augusta, Ga., Sep. 23, 1868. sep22—tf

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York, Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.12 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9 00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2 56 P M
Leave Dalton	9 48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,

Master of Transportation,

aug 15—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS.

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes

NEW YORK,

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, making close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,

Master of Transportation, W. & A. R. R.

aug16—d3m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at Chattanooga 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

1.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta 2.45 P. M., Cartersville 5.55 P. M., Dalton 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.22 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL. Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at Chattanooga at 4, A. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH.

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

4.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL. Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 5.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 8.30 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Va. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton 2.30 A. M., Kingston 5.28 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 8.30 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 5.25 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B. WALKER,

aug16—d Master of Transportation.

THE GEORGIA SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be supplied with the best this or any other market affords.

sep23—d3m R. C. REID, Proprietor.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. H. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines at Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city or town on railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load,	20c. per bush.	do
Less quantity than do	25c.	do
Fine coal per car load	20c.	do
Less quantity than do	25c.	do
Coke per car load, 20 cents		do
Coke, less than car load		do

Orders respectfully solicited, and continued shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and is made to burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard on Thompson's Hotel lot. EDWARD PARSONS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19d3m

Up Country Farm For Sale.

CONTAINING 625 ACRES, in Bartow County, 6 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Cass. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School.

PRICE, $10 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Good growing Crop and satisfy yourself before buying.

Terms: CASH. McNAUGHT, Ormond & Co.

Atlanta Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868.